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62,87
Horsford's Nurseries
Charlotte, Vermont
1917



EXPLANATORY NOTES

IT IS TO BE UNDERSTOOD that this list is not completed until my Autumn Supplement is sent out, about August 15. All who have applied for this list will also receive the Supplement at the season of issue.

CANADIAN CUSTOMERS will please remember that shrubs, trees and vines are not admitted from the States at all seasons. They are admitted in spring, commencing March 15, until May 15, and in the fall, commencing September 26, until December 1. Postage to Canada, 12 cts. per lb.

About Forwarding Plants by Parcel Post, Express or Freight

Parcels of six to eight pounds can often go to the second or third zone cheaper by parcel post. When our customers wish us to send in this way, we will do so and charge the postage to those who give good reference. Plants can be sent with better roots, as all the soil can be left on that is necessary, better packed, safer, quicker and usually cheaper, by express. The new rates of express companies are much lower than heretofore, and I guarantee to have all plants arrive in good condition any place in the United States, if sent by express.

IF IN GOOD CONDITION WHEN RECEIVED OUR RESPONSIBILITY CEASES; if not in good condition, complaint must be made at once. We cannot be held responsible for **CULTURAL FAILURES.**

Hardy shrubs, vines and roses can be safely sent, when dormant, by freight. Unless the shipment is a large one, express is often better, insuring delivery without delay, and often cheaper, as freight is charged by the one hundred rate, even if the weight is very light. Plants with green tops, if sent by freight, and the weather is warm, if unduly delayed, are liable to decay; therefore, plants sent other than by express are entirely at the risk of the purchaser.

MY PRICES include boxing, packing—except in the case of trees and shrubs (see instructions under that department)—and delivery to my nearest freight office, post office or express office.

THE PRICES FOR SEEDS INCLUDE POSTAGE.

I SHALL ALWAYS ENDEAVOR to give each customer full money value, whether the order is large or small, and in all cases where the customers feel that they have reason to complain, I shall thank them to inform me of it. If the fault lies with me, I shall be glad to make matters right.

IT MUST BE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD by the purchaser of these goods that, while I use my utmost care to have all plants of strong and healthy growth, and seeds of germinating quality, and both true to name, I will not, in any way, be responsible for the failure of any, and if they cannot be accepted on these terms, they must be returned within five days. So much depends upon the care such plants have, and the season following the planting, that I feel that my responsibility must end when the plants have reached the purchaser in good, healthy condition. Thousands of plants die each year for want of proper setting and care until established. A little extra pains in preparing the soil, shading and watering the plants until the roots get established, is worth all its costs.

REMITTANCE may be sent at my risk by post-office order on Charlotte, Vermont, by draft, check or registered letter. Half a dozen plants will be furnished at dozen rates. To those who wish to purchase in large quantities, lower prices will be given, if my stock is sufficient.

FRED'K H. HORSFORD

Charlotte, Vermont

Please take this Out and Use in Ordering

Address:

FRED'K H. HORSFORD

CHARLOTTE, VERMONT

Your Name

Post Office

Express Office (If different
from P. O.)

County of State Date 191

Amount Enclosed, \$

QUANTITY	NAMES OF PLANTS, ETC., WANTED	PRICE
.....
.....
.....
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**The Gem
Dandelion Rake**

has fine, blade-like teeth that
lie flat against the sod and
clip off all buds and blossoms.
The self-cleaning attachment
combs the teeth clean.

No slooping. No clogging.

No. 1—16 in. wide - \$1.75
No. 2—24 in. wide - 2.25

West of the Rockies:

No. 1 - - - \$2.00
No. 2 - - - 2.50

The No. 2 Gem Rake has a
sheet metal back to hold
leaves and litter and is an
all-around lawn rake as well
as a dandelion rake.

FOR SALE BY

F. H. HORSFORD
Charlotte, Vt.

Amount carried over

QUANTITY

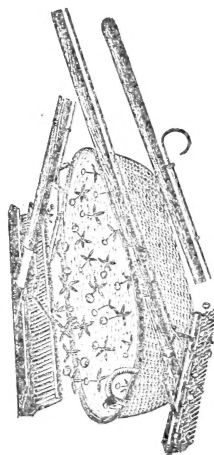
NAMES OF PLANTS, ETC., WANTED

PRICE

Rid Your Lawn of Dandelions

It's easy with

The Gem Dandelion Rake



(Patent applied for)

Self-cleaning

90% of your dandelions come from seed grown on *your own lawn*. Keep them from going to seed. A few minutes work each day with the Gem Rake will destroy all buds and blossoms.



PERENNIALS FROM SEED

IN THE North, where seasons are short, I contend that one of the most important items to be observed is the sowing of perennial seeds early. Don't wait until August and think you will get just as good results. Sow, if possible, in May, and transplant into frames as soon as the little plants are large enough to be handled. Avoid covering the seeds too deep. Small seeds had better not be covered at all, but only pressed in, and should not be allowed to get dry until they germinate. A few do better sown at other seasons. For example, I have been more successful with the Oriental Poppy when sown the last of August and transplanted in spring. Canterbury Bells I sow as soon as the snow is off in spring or just before winter on the surface, and they germinate with the first warm days; then when the plants are of good size to handle they are set in frames. In midsummer I have not had much success with Canterbury Bells.

Some perennials seem to require one winter in the ground before they will germinate; unless sown in the autumn, they don't come up until the second year. Most Irises, Clematises and Peonies are like this.

A good shading for little plants, when grown in frames, is cotton cloth until the seeds have germinated; then a shade made of lath racks with spaces between the lath half their width, which admit of sufficient light and good circulation. Plants do not damp off under these except in very damp, rainy spells, when all shading could be left off. When the young seedlings are transplanted, which may be done as soon as they are large enough to be handled, they should be shaded for a time at first until the little plants get a start.

HOLLAND BULBS

TULIPS, HYACINTHS, NARCISSI, CROCUS, IRIS, as well as LILIES and other PLANTS, SHRUBS, and TREES, are offered in the Autumn Supplement which is ready early in August.

ACHILLEA. YARROW; MILFOIL.

A. filipendulina (*A. Eupatorium*). This fine plant from the shores of the Caspian Sea grows 2 to 3 feet high; flowers bright yellow, in flat heads, and with lace-like foliage. June to September. Nice to plant among shrubbery, evergreens, or for back border. 15 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

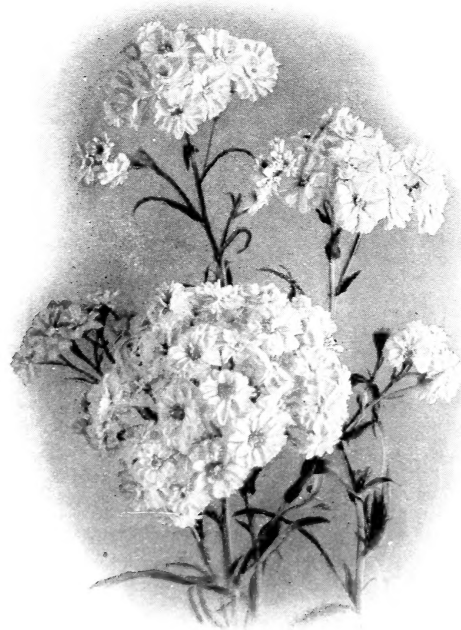
A. Millefolium, var. **roseum**. A handsome variety of the common Yarrow, with rose-colored or almost crimson flowers in August. A charming plant when in bloom. Propagated by division. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. —, Pink Form. This is a pretty form with pink flowers, and quite distinct from the Roseum. 15 cts. each.

A. Ptarmica, var. **"The Pearl."** Full-double white flowers which remain fresh a long time; very fine for cutting. Summer. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

A. —, var. Boule de Neige. New. This is claimed to be an improvement over The Pearl, being erect instead of spreading, as in The Pearl, and making a neater appearance. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. tomentosa. Low, woody plant, 8 inches high; many yellow flowers in June. Wants rather dry soil or rockwork. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Achillea Ptarmica, "The Pearl"

ACONITUM. MONKSHOOD; WOLFSBANE. A most charming group of plants, but the roots are very poisonous if eaten, and it is dangerous to plant near vegetables, or where children are liable to get them. Common garden soil suits them; also do well in shade of deciduous trees. Very profuse in bloom.

A. Napellus. Probably the best and most reliable Monkshood, blooming the last of June. It is the most poisonous species. Flowers blue or nearly white. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. —, var. autumnale. A later form. 15c. each.

A. —, var. bicolor. This form with blue-and-white flowers is very showy, and it seems to be comparatively free from blight with me. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. Storkianum. One of the most beautiful of the Aconitums, bearing tall spikes of dark navy-blue flowers. 20 cts. each.

A. Wilsonii. Recently introduced from Northern China. A strong stately plant 5 to 6 feet high with large violet-blue flowers in September. 25 cts. each.

ACORUS Calamus. SWEET FLAG. A bog plant or sub-aquatic, but will live in moist garden soil. The long, light green leaves are quite pretty. Height 2 to 4 ft. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

ACTÆA alba. WHITE BANEERRY. Grows about 2 feet high, bearing short heads of white flowers in spring and white berries in autumn. Native of rich woods and useful to plant in shady corners. 15 cts. each.

A. rubra. RED BANEERRY. Grows 1 to 2 feet high, with short spikes of small, white flowers; red berries in late summer. Useful for rockery and wild garden. 15 cts. each.

ADONIS vernalis. PHEASANT'S-EYE. One of the most attractive early-blooming plants. Flowers bright yellow, 2 to 3 inches wide. It forms tufts 8 to 12 inches high, and has finely divided and attractive foliage. Likes a light, sandy soil, where it should be left undisturbed when once established. Particularly fine for growing in front of shrubbery or higher-growing perennials, where it will increase rapidly. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

AJUGA Genevensis. Bright blue flowers in long, dense spikes which nearly cover the foliage. Useful in the shade or the rockery. June. 15 cts. each.

ALTHÆA rosea (Single Hollyhocks). More permanent and hardy than the double, and when planted with a deep green background, such as arborvitæ hedge, they afford a most striking, majestic and picturesque effect. One of the most distinctive "old-fashioned" flowers. Fine among shrubbery and will last for years when once established. Summer.

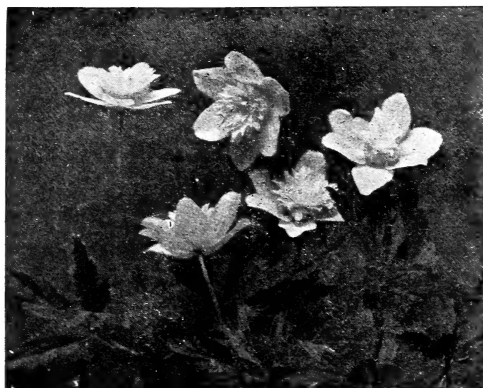
A. —, Single, Mixed. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

A. —, Double, Mixed. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. —, Double Rose. 15 cts. each.

A. —, Maroon (Dr. Faust). 15 cts. each.

A. —, Seeds, Mixed Double and Mixed Single. 8 cts. per pkt., \$1 per doz.



Anemone nemorosa, var. alba-plena

ALYSSUM saxatile, var. compactum. MADWORT. One of the best, with handsome masses of bright yellow flowers in May. Fine for wall-gardens, the common border, or in fact any location where early spring flowers are desired. Grows about a foot high. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

AMSONIA Tabernæmontana. A rather good perennial, with bluish flowers in terminal panicles, in May or June. It is nice among shrubbery or for the back of the border, and is one of the most permanent of perennials when once established. I have a plant in my nursery which has been planted where it now is over twenty years, and it is full of bloom every season. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

ANCHUSA Italica. Grows 3 to 4 feet high; flowers blue or purple, much like those of the forget-me-not, in June. It makes an interesting border plant, or is good to plant among shrubs. 15 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A.—, Dropmore Variety. A fine new form, with gentian-blue flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

ANEMONELLA thalictroides. One of the most attractive little spring flowers, about the size of the Wood Anemone, and growing usually in partial shade. Fine for the shady corner. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

ANEMONE. WINDFLOWER. Belongs to the natural order of *Ranunculaceæ*, or Crowfoot family, constituting an extensive genus, many of which are very attractive hardy perennials for cultivation. A rich, sandy loam, moist, but well drained, is what they like. The border is the most suitable place, or some may be used about rockwork to good advantage. They also make good pot-plants, giving brilliant flowers in midwinter. *A. Japonica* is not quite hardy here without a covering, but I easily grow any of its varieties here by covering with 3 to 6 inches of strawy manure.

A. Canadensis (A. Pennsylvanica). The flowers are white, appearing in June. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

Anemone Japonica, Alice. Very tall, with beautiful, soft pink flowers. 20 cts. each.

A.—, var. Giant of the Whites. Very tall, with large, single, white flowers. 20 cts. each.

A.—, var. Honorine Joubert. A fine, white-flowered form of easy culture.

A.—, var. Queen Charlotte. A fine, single form, with large flowers of delicate rose-pink. One of the best.

A.—, var. Whirlwind. White. Splendid, large, double flowers, borne on long stems.

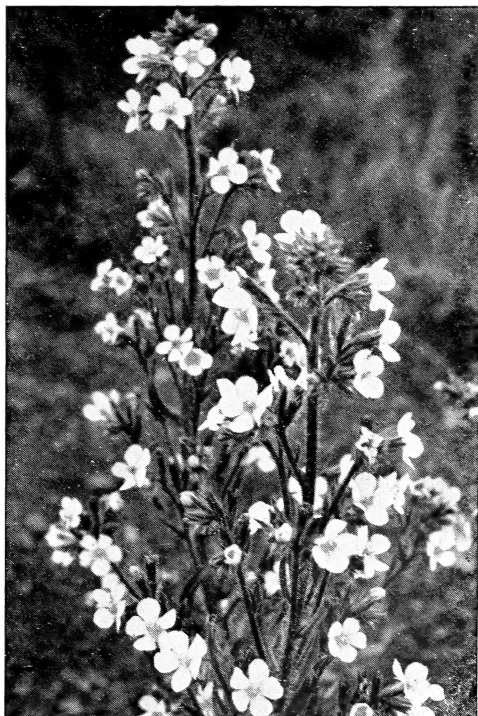
The varieties of *Anemone Japonica* usually flower the last of August or early September.

Price for each of the above kinds not priced, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Anemone nemorosa. COMMON WINDFLOWER; WOOD ANEMONE. This is the best form for cultivation, and will live where other forms fail. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

A. Pulsatilla. PASQUE FLOWER. A British species of much value, with very beautiful, violet-purple flowers appearing in early spring. 20 cts. each.

A.—, var. rubra. A form with reddish flowers; very pretty and similar in size to the type. 30 cts. each.



Anchusa, Dropmore Variety. Gentian-blue flowers

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. CHAMOMILE. A native of England. Grows about a foot high, bearing in profusion handsome, daisy-shaped, yellow flowers which come in July and August. Good for cutting, easy of culture, and may be grown in any ordinary soil. 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A.—, var. *Kelwayi* is a form with various shades of color. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

ANTHERICUM Liliago. ST. BERNARD'S LILY. Grows about 15 inches high; flowers pure white; is quite hardy. May and June. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

A. *Liliastrum.* See *Paradisea.*

AQUILEGIA. COLUMBINE. A valuable genus of alpine plants of many colors and sizes. Some are inclined to be biennial in cultivation, others last two or three years, while some are as permanent as any perennials.

A. *alpina.* Grows about a foot high, having blue or sometimes paler flowers. Switzerland. Blooms in May and June. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. *cærulea.* This handsome Columbine from the Rocky Mountains is a most striking and showy kind with blue-and-white flowers, but it is not so durable as some. May. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.



Aruncus sylvester (see page 5)

Aquilegia Canadensis. AMERICAN WILD COLUMBINE, or HONEYSUCKLE. Flowers an inch long, red and yellow. A good plant for the rockery or shaded situations and does well under all conditions. Blooms in May. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. *chrysantha.* GOLDEN-SPURRED COLUMBINE. A hardy species from the Rocky Mountains. Vigorous in habit and a long time in flower. One of the best. The plant is bushy and attains a height of 2½ feet. The flowers being carried on long stems are fine for cutting and last a long time in water. Summer. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

A.—, var. *alba.* A handsome form, with white flowers. 20 cts. each.

A. *fabellata.* A fine Japanese variety with pale or nearly white flowers. It is hardy here. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A., Mrs. Scott Lords. SELECTED LONG-SPURRED COLUMBINES. Those who have not seen the beauty and diversity of colors in these long-spurred Aquilegias can hardly imagine how fine they are. Our stock was secured direct and should give best results. Seeds, 25 cts. per pkt.

A. *oxysepala.* First to flower and one of the best. A native of Siberia, it is quite hardy and seems to be more permanent than many species. Flowers large, blue, with some yellow and white tints. 20 cts. each.

A. *Sibirica.* A fine, purple-flowered species which I regard as one of the best. Blooms in May, and the flowers, on long, erect stems, are fine for cutting. 20 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. *vulgaris.* This old standard variety of Columbine is one of the most reliable, and is composed of many shades and forms. Perfectly hardy and of easy culture, it is capable of standing any ordinary garden soil and has sometimes escaped from cultivation and established itself by roadsides and in meadows. May and June. 15 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. *sp.* var. from pink-flowered plants. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A.—, var. *alba.* A white-flowered form of the above, with the nodding flowers on long, erect stems. 15 cts. each.

A.—, var. *alba. fl.-pl.* 20 cts. each.

ARABIS albida (*A. Caucasica*). A low, pubescent, early-blooming perennial, with white, fragrant flowers in loose racemes in early spring. Useful for rockwork, borders, or for covering steep banks, where it will increase rapidly and form a veritable carpet. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ARMERIA alpina. ALPINE THRIFT. Pale pink or rose. 15 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. *maritima.* This is a lower-growing kind with pretty pale pink or rose flowers. It seems hardy enough here and as vigorous as any. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ARUNCUS astilboides. A handsome perennial from Japan, with white flowers in spicate panicles. Somewhat like *Spiraea Aruncus*, but dwarfier in stature and a more graceful plant. Blooms in summer. 15 cts. each.

Aruncus sylvestris. GOAT'S BEARD. A desirable hardy border plant, native to rich woods. In favored situations it grows 2 to 4 feet high; flowers nearly white, in panicked spikes, borne very profusely. 20 cts. each.

ASARUM Canadense. SNAKE-ROOT; GINGER-ROOT. Only 3 to 5 inches high; large, dark green, kidney-shaped leaves. Flowers very early, hidden among the leaves. Nice for shady corner or shaded rockwork. 10c. each, 80c. per doz.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. SWALLOWWORT; BUTTERFLY WEED. A very attractive plant when in flower. About 18 inches high, bearing in July and August large umbels of orange-yellow flowers, followed by long, curious pods. Nice for sunny portions of rockwork, or any well-drained soil in full sun. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

ASTER. MICHAELMAS DAISIES; PERENNIAL ASTERS. A class of late-blooming plants which give flowers after most of the hardy plants are out of bloom, often after hard frosts have come.

A. alpinus. Dwarf, only a few inches high. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6c. per pkt.

A., Beauty of Colwall. Double flowers, of a lilac-blue shade; seems to stand considerable freezing without injury. It is less liable to blight than most kinds. 25 cts. each.

A. laevis. Handsome sky-blue flowers in late September and early October. A very charming kind and healthier than some. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. macrophyllus. The large-leaved Aster, growing in shaded or half-shaded situations. Flowers white or bluish. 15 cts. each.

A. Novae-Angliae. NEW ENGLAND ASTER. One of the finest of our wild species, with stout, hairy stems, 3 to 6 feet high, according to soil. The beautiful violet-purple flower-heads are borne in large corymbs in September and October. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

A., var. roseus. A form with rosy flowers very much like the type in height and size of flowers. 20 cts. each.

A., Robert Parker. Two to 3 feet, with lavender-blue flowers an inch or so wide. It has been one of the healthiest Asters here, and not so subject to blight and mildew as some. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. Tataricus. A tall, strong-growing, leafy-stemmed kind; has large, bluish purple flowers coming very late. It spreads fast from the root, and a colony of half a dozen will soon form a large clump. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

A., White Queen. A good hardy form, 2 or more feet high, with an abundance of white flowers about an inch wide. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

ASTILBE Chinensis. Pink flowers. 20 cts. each.

A. Davidii. This new plant introduced from China has elegant foliage, erect, graceful spikes of reddish purple flowers, and in favored locations attains 6 feet in height. Fine for cutting. Was awarded a First-class Certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society. 20 cts. each.

A. Japonica (*Spiraea Japonica*). Grows 1 to 3 feet high; flowers white, in a racemose panicle. Japan. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Perennial Asters

ASTILBE HYBRIDS

This new race of Astilbes are among the best novelties of recent introduction.

A., Kriemhilde. This has feathered spikes of salmon-pink flowers and for cutting is most useful. It is a plant that would attract any one who likes a good novelty. 25 cts. each.

A., Rosa Pearl. Flowers pale pink at the beginning of August. Forms a dense pyramidal truss 2 feet high. It received an award of merit from the Royal Horticultural Society in 1908. 25 cts. each.

BAPTISIA australis. Two feet high, with blue, pea-like flowers and dark green foliage. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

BELLIS perennis. ENGLISH DAISY. A charming little plant, blooming almost constantly from June until frost. Dainty flowers of various colors—white, pink, rose-purple, etc.—which are borne on short stalks. A splendid plant for making beds, or it can be used with good effect for edging beds of higher-growing flowers. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

*Brauneria purpurea*

BOCCONIA cordata (*B. Japonica*). PLUME POPPY. Large terminal panicles of buff-colored flowers in summer, followed by the almost equally ornamental fruit. Often attains a height of 8 feet, with very large and handsome, deeply lobed leaves. Fine for planting among shrubs, or with hollyhocks. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

BOLTONIA asteroides. This and the next variety are very useful in late autumn, coming with the asters at a time when most of the other flowers are past. It is difficult to say which of these is the better. This has white flowers borne on stems 2 to 8 feet high, and in a large mass it is truly a grand plant. 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz., \$1.75 for 25.

B. latisquama. Heads larger than in the preceding. A charming aster-like plant of late autumn. Flowers rosy pink to lavender; later and standing, without apparent injury, the first severe frosts. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

BUPHTHALMUM salicifolium. OX-EYE. Quite a pretty plant, with daisy-like flowers of a trifle darker yellow than those of *Coreopsis lanceolata*. About 18 inches high. Good for cutting. June. 12 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

BRAUNERIA purpurea. PURPLE CONEFLOWER. It is a striking and handsome hardy perennial, if left in its place, at a proper distance in the back of the border; but at closer range it has a coarse appearance, which renders it of little value for cutting. 2 feet high. Flowers purple, 2 to 4 inches wide. A native of the western states; summer to autumn. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

B. angustifolia. This resembles *Purpurea*, but flowers earlier and grows naturally in drier and more rocky situations. 20 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

CALLIRHOË involucrata. POPPY MALLOW. A trailing perennial of the Malva family, bearing a profusion of large, violet-crimson flowers. Hardy; of easy culture. Summer. 15 cts. each.

CALTHA palustris. MARSH MARIGOLD. The most lavish of its colors of any of our wild flowers. Broad patches of solid bloom are scattered along the meadow brooks wherever it has established itself. For low ground, where there is plenty of moisture, it is one of the best. It forces well in pots. 10 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

CALYSTEZIA. See *Convolvulus*.

CAMASSIA cusickii. GIANT CAMASS. This, no doubt, is the largest *Camass*. It grows 3 to 4 feet high, from a large bulb, in shape somewhat resembling a pear, bearing very long, branching racemes of delicate pale blue flowers in May. 15 cts. each.

C. esculenta. QUAMASH, or WILD HYACINTH. Flowers vary from dark blue to white. Native of Oregon and the Northwest. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

*Campanula pyramidalis* (see page 7)

CAMPANULA. BELLFLOWER. An easy class of plants to grow. The largest ones do finely in any good garden soil, the alpine in the rockery. Sow the seeds of annuals in early spring, biennials in June. Perennials are increased by dividing the roots, young cuttings in spring, or by seeds. All but one or two of the following are perennials. May.

C. alliariaefolia. Grows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, branching at the top. Leaves large, heart-shaped. Flowers are large and pure white, 2 inches long, borne in splendid racemes. Asia Minor. Propagated by seeds. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. Carpatica. Very charming plant, 6 to 8 inches high, with many handsome blue flowers an inch wide. Summer. 15 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C.—, var. alba. The white form of this plant is very attractive. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C. glomerata. Grows 1 to 2 feet high; flowers blue, clustered at the top. A pretty plant in bloom. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C. latiloba (C. grandis). 12 to 18 inches high. Smooth blue flowers often 2 inches wide. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

C. Medium. CANTERBURY BELLS. One of the most attractive biennials of the garden. Flowers purple, white or pale rose. Sometimes double. June. 15 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz. For seeds, see Annuals and Biennials.

C.—, Single White. This simple form is the most attractive of the Canterbury Bells. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

C. persicifolia, var. alba. Flowers white. June. A very pretty species. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C.—, var. cærulea. Blue. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C. punctata. A Siberian species, 15 to 18 inches high; flowers nearly white, spotted with red. It spreads from the roots, though not to become troublesome. It is a good border plant. June. 15 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C.—, var. Marian Gehring. A new Perennial Canterbury Bell. Grows from 2 to 3 feet high, one to many stems from a single plant. Lower leaves round, heart-shaped, strongly toothed, 4 to 6 inches wide, on petioles 4 to 7 inches long. It spreads from subterranean stolons and does not bear seed. A single plant will form a strong clump 2 feet or more in diameter, and the flowers are produced in loose racemes in great profusion. The color of the flowers is pale lavender, and in size they are nearly as large as those of the Canterbury Bell, though more graceful. The flowering season extends over a period of from four to six weeks, after which there is a more straggling succession of bloom until frost. This form originated in the garden of Dr. J. G. Gehring, of Bethel, Maine, and was found growing near a colony of *Campanula punctata*,

Campanula punctata, var. *Marian Gehring*, continued near which one solitary specimen of a Canterbury Bell (*Campanula Medium*) was in bloom. Since it produces no seed, and has some of the characteristics of both the above-mentioned species, it is reasonable, I think, to suppose it a natural hybrid between the two plants. I offer plants at 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

C. pyramidalis. STEEPLE BELLS; CHIMNEY BELLFLOWER. Blue flowers disposed in long-paniced racemes and coming in July. 4 to 5 feet. 20 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C. rhomboidalis. This reminds one very much of the little Harebell, and grows about as high. It is a very good plant for the rockery or wild garden. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.



Campanula punctata, var. *Marian Gehring*

Campanula rotundifolia. HAREBELL; BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND. Grows 6 to 12 inches high, forming dense tufts. It is suited to the rock-garden; will do in partial shade or in the open border. One of the most popular of our wild flowers; of easy culture. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

CASSIA Marylandica. AMERICAN SENNA. This graceful and hardy perennial attains a height of 3 to 5 feet, with numerous acacia-like leaves and many clusters of yellow flowers in August. It makes a rather good showing, after becoming well established, as a midsummer hedge plant, where its foliage shows to good advantage until frost. It would make a good showing among low shrubbery where it could get full sun part of the day. 15 cts. each.

CENTAUREA dealbata. A rather good plant from Asia Minor, with red flowers, and growing from 8 to 24 inches high. It has been very permanent with me, and has not spread like others. It seems to attract the birds when in fruit, and it is often difficult to save any seed on this account. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C. montana. Handsome blue flowers. Flowers in May and June. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C. macrocephala. This is a hardy plant from the Caucasus. It has numerous large, decurrent leaves and good-sized, yellow flower-heads in July. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

Seeds of annuals, biennials and other kinds will be found in the back part of catalogue.

CERASTIUM tomentosum. A low, creeping plant, with the upper surface of the leaves light in color and woolly; it bears a profusion of pretty white flowers. Much used for edging, also to plant in crevices of walls or rockwork, where it keeps up a succession of bloom all summer. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

CHRYSANTHEMUM coccineum (*Pyrethrum hybridum*). Very charming daisy-like flowers on long stems; fine for cutting. June. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. maximum. Flowers like the common white daisy, but twice as large. Handsome when in flower, and the flowers have good stems for cutting. Hardy and easily grown in full sun. Summer. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. Parthenium fl.-pl. FEVERFEW. Glabrous perennial, 1 to 3 feet high, with branching stems and handsome double white flowers. See illustration. 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. sp., var. Shasta Daisy. White flowers. Summer. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C.—, var. Alaska Daisy. This is a larger form. 20 cts. each.

C. uliginosum. GIANT DAISY. Stout and erect, 3 to 5 feet high, with many good-sized, daisy-like flowers, nice for cutting. September and October. 15 cts. each.

CIMICIFUGA Dahurica. It has proved itself hardy here. Is not so tall as *C. racemosa*, but is quite as attractive, and is worthy of more attention than it gets. 25 cts. each.

C. racemosa. BLACK SNAKE-ROOT; BLACK COHOSH; BUG-BANE. Grows 4 to 8 feet high, with white flowers in feathery drooping racemes. A stately plant, suited to moist and shaded situations, though it will do fairly well in full sun. July and August. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

CLEMATIS heracleifolia, var. Davidiana. Light blue flowers. 15 cts. each.

C. integrifolia. Blue; nodding. 20c. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C. recta. Two to 3 feet high. White, fragrant flowers from June to August. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6c. per pkt.

CONVALLARIA majalis. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. A plant of the lily family, too well known to need detailed description. It likes a little shade and moisture, and does finely under shaded walls. Spring. Clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Chrysanthemum Parthenium fl.-pl.

CONVOLVULUS Japonicus, var. **fl.-pl.** (*Calyptegia pubescens*). A hardy, twining climber, with pale rose flowers; quite double. Fine for covering stumps and walls, but in rich soil it spreads from the roots and will drive out all other plants unless confined in tubs. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

COREOPSIS. TICKSEED.

C. lanceolata. About 2 feet high; large, yellow, daisy-shaped flowers on good long stems in June and July. Thrives in any soil or situation. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. verticillata. Very floriferous; 2 feet, with yellow flowers, a little later than *Lanceolata*. July. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CORONILLA varia. CROWN VETCH. A plant belonging to the natural order of Leguminosæ, with pink-and-white flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

CORYDALIS nobilis. This is a rather neat perennial and has been permanent here. A native of Siberia, with white flowers, tipped with yellow in early spring. 15 cts. each.

CYCLAMEN Europæum. SOW-BREAD. The Swiss autumn-blooming Cyclamen. Flowers bright rose; free-blooming when established; handsome, large leaves come with the flowers; fine for rockwork. I grow it in partial shade, with leaf-mold and sand loam for soil. I cover it lightly with leaves and brush during the winter. August to October. 20 cts. each.

DELPHINIUM. LARKSPUR. Thrives to a certain extent in any good garden soil with proper care, but, for the best results, special care should be given. Work the soil deep, with plenty of finely composted manure mixed in.

D., Belladonna. Medium in height, with soft sky-blue flowers. A very pleasing tint for a Larkspur. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

D. Caucasicum. Tall, with handsome blue flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

D. elatum. BEE LARKSPUR. Tall, if not the tallest-growing species. Flowers very fine, dark to pale blue. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

D. formosum. Flowers sky-blue, shaded with indigo. 18 to 36 inches. 15 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

D.—, var. celestinum. This form has large, pale blue flowers, borne profusely in fine shapes. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

D. grandiflorum (*D. Chinense*). SIBERIAN LARKSPUR. One of the lower-growing kinds, having variously tinted flowers, from deep blue to white, all very delicately shaded and of good size. One of the best. July and August. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D.—, var. album. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

Delphinium. Seedling from Herman Sterger. Varies in color from almost white to dark blue. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

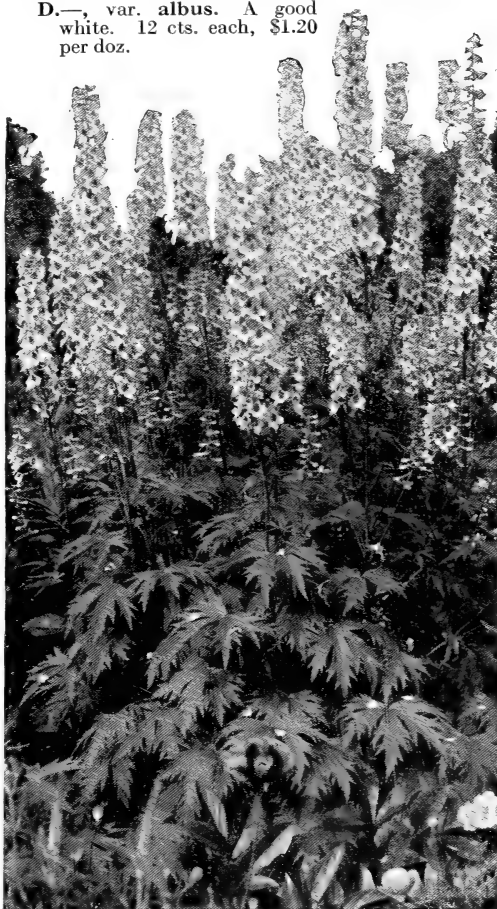
D. Maackianum. A Siberian species about 3 feet high. Flowers in loose panicles; blue. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

DIANTHUS barbatus. SWEET WILLIAM. I offer the very best mixture, so far as colors and size of flowers are concerned, of this old-fashioned plant. Summer. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D.—, var. Velvet Red. A form with dark red flowers. 15 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

D.—, var. Sutton's Scarlet. A fine scarlet form. 12c. each, \$1.20 per doz. Seeds, 6c. per pkt.

D.—, var. albus. A good white. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.



Delphinium (Larkspur)

*Dianthus plumarius*

Dianthus caesius. CHEDDAR or CLIFF PINK. Flowers delicate rose; fragrant. Summer. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

D. plumarius. PHEASANT'S-EYE PINK. Low, tufted, with stems a foot high; spring or early summer. Flowers fragrant; pink, purple or white. Australia and Siberia. Hardy and a universal favorite in old-fashioned gardens. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D.—, var. pallida. Has semi-double, slightly fringed flowers of a pale pink shade, and fragrant. Strong clumps, 25 cts. each.

D.—, var. Jennie Horsford. A desirable new seedling of the Cyclops strain, which was found among some seedlings. The flowers are semi-double, on good, liberal stems for cutting. They are $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, light pink, with a large, dark wine-colored center, and fragrant. From the time they first appear until long after severe frosts, they are produced in moderate abundance and are fine for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz

Dianthus plumarius, var. Isabella. A handsome, clove-scented, single-flowered form, with fringed petals of a dark reddish pink shade and dark wine center. Strong clumps, 25 cts. each.

D. cruentus (*D. atrococcineus*). Has blood-scarlet flowers; very striking in the garden or when cut; small, but numerous. Eastern Europe, June. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. deltoides. MAIDEN PINK. Plant about 6 inches high; flowers rose in summer. One of the prettiest border Pinks. 12 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. sp., var. "Her Majesty." A fine, double, white, hardy, fragrant Pink. Summer. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

D. sp., Grass or Clove Pink. VERMONT PINK. This old, double, sweet-scented Pink is a favorite with all who know it. I sell it by the hundred for bordering beds and walks. It never has produced seed here, and we have to grow it from cuttings. It is very permanent when established, and the double, rosy pink flowers are borne on rather short stems. One of the most enticing plants for the old-time garden. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

D. sp., "Mrs. Sinkins." A very fine, medium-double, white, fragrant Pink. One of the best; hardy and of easy culture. 15c. each.

D. superbus. Flowers pale pink or white. A handsome single Pink. 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

DICTAMNUS albus (*D. Fraxinella*). FRAXINELLA: GAS-PLANT. Bears large, loose clusters of white flowers in May and June. 20c. ea.

D.—, var. ruber. It is a good-sized, hardy perennial of much worth, from eastern Europe. Its pale purple flowers are much better and more numerous after it has become well established. Too much should not be expected of this plant the first year after setting. It is easy of culture, but a dry soil suits it best. Fine when well established. May and June. 20c. ea.

*Dictamnus albus*

DICENTRA Canadensis. SQUIRREL CORN. A rather nice, little, early-flowering bulbous plant, native to rich woods, in shade and useful for shady parts of the wild garden. It wants rich, black soil that is not too dry. Flowers white, tipped with rose, and finely cut; foliage delicate. This and *D. Cucullaria* both die down to the bulb early in summer. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

D. Cucullaria. DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES. Bears a profusion of quaint white flowers in long racemes. 15 cts. each.

D. eximia. Handsome, reddish purple flowers and delicate foliage. Plant about 1 foot high. May to August. 20 cts. each.

D. spectabilis. BLEEDING HEART; SEAL FLOWER. One of the best old-fashioned garden plants. Hardy in every sense; fine for the border or margins of shrubbery, being quite distinct in flower and habit. May and June. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

DIGITALIS. FOXGLOVE. An interesting genus of plants whose culture is very simple, and will keep up a continuous succession of bloom all summer.

D. ambigua (*D. grandiflora*). Has yellowish flowers and is quite pretty. It is a perennial, hardy and of easy culture. Middle of June. 15 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

D. lanata. WOOLLY FOXGLOVE. A biennial, 3 feet high. For best effect, should be massed. Its compound racemes of white and purplish flowers have an orchidaceous appearance. Eastern Europe. Summer. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. purpurea, var. *gloxiniæflora*. Has a great variety of colors, but in growing them separately I have had much difficulty to keep the colors separate. A tall, majestic plant, bearing long spikes of tubular flowers most beautifully spotted and marked like a gloxinia. It is very impressive when grown in mass. My strain is one of the very best. Good, strong clumps of this charming flower. Blooms in June. 15 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. Sibirica. SIBERIAN FOXGLOVE. A permanent kind with small, creamy colored flowers, borne in splendid, erect spikes, in great profusion. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

DODECATHEON Meadia. AMERICAN COWSLIP; SHOOTING STAR. Curious cyclamen-shaped rose or purple flowers. Likes a rich, loamy soil in thin shade or full sun. Last of May. 20 cts. each.

DORONICUM magnificum. A plant of the composite family, with large yellow flowers somewhat like a single sunflower, and coming in early summer. Fine for cutting. 15 cts. each.



Digitalis lanata. Photograph taken in our Nursery

DRACOCEPHALUM grandiflorum (*D. Allaiense*). DRAGON'S HEAD. Siberian; 6 to 9 inches high, bearing handsome spikes of dainty blue, odd-shaped flowers about an inch long. Blooms profusely in June and July. 15c. each.

ECHINOPS Ritro. GLOBE THISTLE. This is the best species of this genus for cultivation. The dark blue, globular heads are very showy and useful for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

EPIMEDIUM. BARRENWORT. Well suited to rock-work in full sun, and should be treated to a compost of fresh loam and peat.

E. macranthum. Very desirable. 20 cts. each.

E. Musschianum, var. *rubrum*. From Japan. Bears its flowers in close, short racemes. May. 20 cts. each.

EREMURUS Himalaicus. A grand white-flowered species from the Himalaya Mountains. All the species of *Eremurus* had better be set late in summer or autumn and will need protection during the winter as they are somewhat tender. Flowers in magnificent spikes the last of May. \$1.25 each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

E. robustus. When well established in congenial soil, it is a most stately and beautiful plant. In this climate I have always given it protection from frost. It should attain a height of 8 or 9 feet when of mature age, and its long racemes of peach-colored flowers in June are as fine as one could wish. It needs a soil that is moist, but well drained, composed of part sand or good loam. Should be planted in autumn and protected well. \$1.25 each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

*Eupatorium urticæfolium*

ERIGERON glaucus. FLEABANE. Comes from western North America. It is a fine, handsome perennial, apparently quite hardy, and bears plenty of good-sized heads of flowers, color light lilac, with yellow daisy-like center. Fine for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ERYNGIUM amethystinum. SEA HOLLY. Has heads of handsome amethyst-blue flowers. It is inclined to spread from seed, and, therefore, should not be allowed to scatter its seeds. This is guarded against by cutting back after blooming. 15 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

EUPATORIUM urticæfolium. WHITE SNAKE-ROOT. Three to 4 feet high, with good-sized heads of white flowers; does well in shade. 15 cts. each.

EUPHORBIA corollata. FLOWERING SPURGE. Is a native, 2 to 3 feet high, branching and bearing many white bracts around the true flowers, which give it a floriferous appearance and make it one of the most delicate and attractive little natives. Very useful for cutting or for the border. Summer. 15 cts. each.

FUNKIA. PLANTAIN LILY; DAY LILY. A genus of hardy herbaceous perennials, with good foliage and often handsome flowers. Well suited to decorate the lawn, or for planting in the borders of shrubbery, or in rockwork. Before planting, mix in a supply of manure to a good depth.

F. Fortunei. Low-growing, with large, glaucous green leaves and mauve flowers. 25 cts. each.

Funkia lancifolia. Japanese plant, with pale lilac flowers and lance-shaped leaves. August. 20 cts. each.

F.—, var. variegata. This has crinkled foliage, variegated with white; flowers purplish lilac, a little paler than Thomas Hogg. 15 cts. each.

F. ovata. Charming pale blue flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

F.—, var. Thomas Hogg. A form with the margins of the leaves variegated. August. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

F. Sieboldiana. Rather low-growing with thick, bluish green foliage and pure white flowers. Very distinct form. 25 cts. each.

F. subcordata. WHITE PLANTAIN LILY. Blooms late in autumn, and is valuable on this account. 25 cts. each.

GAILLARDIA aristata (G. grandiflora). BLANKET FLOWER. A fine, hardy plant, admired by all. The daisy-shaped flowers are red and yellow inside, of good size, and on long stems. In bloom longer than most plants. 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

Perennial Gaillardias may be propagated in spring by root-division and root-cuttings.

GALAX aphylla. GALAX; SOUTHERN COLTS-FOOT; BEETLE-WEED. Evergreen with shining leaves which turn in autumn to a dark, lovely reddish purple. Produces wand-like spikes of small but pretty white flowers. Moist shade is most suitable location. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

GENTIANA Andrewsii. CLOSED or BOTTLE GENTIAN. Stems 8 to 15 inches high; flowers purplish blue, in Aug. and Sept. 15 cts. each.

GERANIUM. CRANESBILL.

G. Ibericum, var. platypetalum. Large and branching; of variable colors in June. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

GILLENIA stipulata. AMERICAN IPECAC. This is a better plant than the Trifoliata and with larger and more attractive flowers. 15c. each.

*Gaillardia aristata*

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. BABY'S BREATH.

A native of Europe. Has much to recommend it. Its flowers, produced during the summer, are very numerous, so much so that to a casual observer they seem almost inseparable. They are nearly white, borne in panicles, and give a very charming effect, either in the border or when used in bouquets. It is an airy, graceful plant that grows in any good garden soil and is sure to be prized by all who try it. Its graceful, feathery foliage is very effective when used in bouquet work with other flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

G.—, var. fl.-pl. The double form of Baby's Breath. A fine new form with clusters of white flowers like tiny roses and the same gauzy foliage as the type. 25 cts. each.

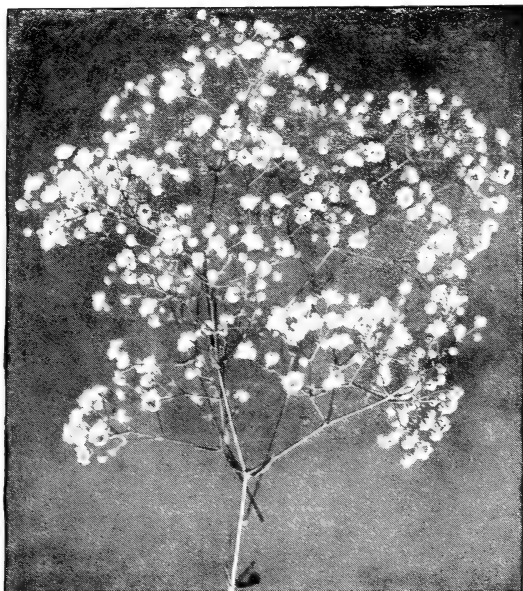
HELENIUM autumnale. SNEEZEWEED. This handsome native perennial attains a height of 3 to 5 feet. It branches at the top and bears many large yellow flowers in autumn. 15 cts. each.

H.—, var. magnificum. A lower-growing kind, with flowers as fine as any, and three weeks earlier. A fine new and valuable form. 20 cts. each.

H.—, var. rubrum. Bright terra-cotta-red flowers. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

H.—, var. superbum. A form with handsome yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches wide. Begins to flower about the middle of August and continues until frost. 15 cts. each.

H. Hoopesii. Charming yellow flowers, fine for cutting. A hardy and interesting sort. Spreads from root-division. Flowers about June 15. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Gypsophila paniculata, var. fl.-pl.

HELIANTHUS laetiflorus. This plant is much shorter than the next, and its flowers are a brighter yellow. It is early, compared to most species. It soon spreads to good-sized clumps; flowers very handsome and borne in great profusion. Summer. 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

H. Maximiliani. Tall and late-blooming species from the Middle West. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

H. mollis. Grows about 4 feet high. Flowers 3 inches wide, yellow, coming in August. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

H. orgyalis (*H. salicifolius*). GRACEFUL SUNFLOWER. One of the most valuable perennial Sunflowers. Attains a height of 6 to 10 feet in good soil, and soon forms large clumps. Its narrow, drooping foliage gives a mass of it a most attractive appearance most of the summer, and when finally the large, handsome, yellow flowers appear in great profusion, just before frost and endure after some of the first hard freezings, we have to acknowledge it to be one of the finest of its class in cultivation. Late autumn. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

HELIOPSIS laevis, var. Pitcheriana, is a better plant than *H. laevis*; not so tall, very floriferous, and the flowers are deeper yellow. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

HELLEBORUS niger. CHRISTMAS ROSE. Grows about a foot high, producing large, nearly white flowers an inch wide; does finely in moist garden soil, though a rich, well-drained, moist loam is better. Use a good top-dressing of well-composted manure as a dressing after flowering. 25 cts. each.



Helleborus niger



Hemerocallis fulva, var. *Kwanso*

HEMEROCALLIS Dumortieri. Has orange-yellow flowers tinged with brown, in June. About 18 inches high. Japan and Siberia. Summer. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

H. flava. LEMON DAY LILY; LEMON LILY. Fragrant yellow flowers. June. 2 feet high. Siberia and Japan. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

H. fulva. ORANGE DAY LILY. Attains a height of about 3 feet, with good-sized reddish yellow flowers. Single. Summer. Europe. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

H. —, var. Kwanso. A form with handsomer, double flowers. 20 cts. each.

H. minor. This resembles a small form of the *H. Dumortieri*. The flowers are very similar, only smaller and are borne profusely. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

H. Middendorffii. Bears profusely over a long season deep golden yellow flowers, three to five in a terminal head. 2 to 3 feet high. Siberia and Japan. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

H. Thunbergii. Flowers much like *H. flava*; bright yellow. Blooms later in the season. August and September. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

HEPATICA acutiloba. LIVER LEAF. Blooms as soon as the snow is off the ground and sometimes before, having flowers from pure white to deep blue and rosy red. Nice for shady places. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

Hepatica triloba. Resembles the preceding very closely but has round-lobed leaves. It blooms in early spring, and is fine for planting in front of shrubbery. 12c. ea., \$1.25 per doz.

HESPERIS matronalis. ROCKET; DAME'S VIOLET; DAME'S ROCKET; SWEET ROCKET. Plant 2 to 3 feet high; various-flowered; sweet-scented in the night. South Europe and Asia. Flowers in June. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. ALUM ROOT; CORAL BELLS; CRIMSON BELLS. One of the best plants for the hardy border, keeping up a succession of bloom during July and August. Its delicate spikes of coral-red bells are most charming, especially in a large bed or a mass. Nice for table or other decoration. 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

HIBISCUS, Meehan's Marvels. The flowers are immense in size and of the most brilliant colors. While the various shades are pretty, I consider the one color, deep cerise-red, to be the most desirable. I offer only this one form. 25 cts. each.

H. Moscheutos. MARSH MALLOW. This is a most attractive member of the Hollyhock family, bearing flowers often 6 inches wide and of various colors. Fine for bogs, through quite at home in good garden soil, and one of the best of hardy perennials. Summer. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

H. oculiroseus. CRIMSON EYE. White, with crimson center. Very striking and has been widely advertised. It is commonly called Hibiscus Crimson Eye. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

HOLLYHOCK. See *Althaea*.

HYACINTHUS candicans. See *Galtonia candicans*, in Tender Plants.

HYPOCHERIS uniflora (H. Helvetica). Showy yellow flowers, like the dandelion, but nearly double its size. Summer. 15 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

IBERIS Gibraltaria. Not quite so hardy as *I. sempervirens*; flowers pink and white. The plant remains a long time in flower. 15 cts. each.

I. sempervirens. EVERGREEN CANDYTUFT. Few hardy perennials afford a more prolonged display than this. Its flowers often remain fresh a month. Well adapted to any place in the garden where the sun can strike it. May and June. Southern Europe. 15c. each. Seeds, 6c. per pkt.

INCARVILLEA Delavayi. This plant comes slowly from seed, requiring two or more years to attain blooming size here in the North. I have had it several winters without protection, and, though it is said not to be very hardy, it will stand with a little covering. The large trumpet-shaped, rosy purple flowers are very showy. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.



Iris Germanica in the foreground of a perennial planting

IRIS (Flag)

This is a grand family with many varieties. The flowers are among the most glorious in the hardy garden, and, by a proper selection, they may be had in bloom several weeks.

IRIS Cengialti. This species attains a height of about 6 inches, with numerous good-sized lilac flowers, and has the habit of not only blooming profusely in summer, but in late autumn a few plants usually flower. A hardy kind, much like the lower forms of *Germanica*. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

I. cristata. CRESTED IRIS. Comes from North Carolina, and has handsome light blue flowers, with short, thick green foliage. One of the best dwarf kinds. It soon spreads so as to form good-sized clumps, and seems entirely hardy. May. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

I. Florentina alba. ORRIS ROOT. Fine early Iris; white, tinged with lavender. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

IRIS Germanica. GERMAN IRIS; FLOWER-DE-LUCE. The great Bearded Iris.

Atropurpurea grandiflora. Large, dark blue uprights and deep blue falls striped with white at base. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Aurea. A fine, all-yellow form. 20 cts. each.

Black Prince. Early; large flowers and one of the darkest purples. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Camellia. Uprights white, stained blue, falls creamy white with few purplish stripes. A fine light variety. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Duchesse de Brabant. Uprights coppery yellow, falls dark velvet-purple. 15 cts. each.

Edina. Low; uprights pale blue, falls blue and striped above. 15 cts. each.

Flavescens, or Canary-Bird. One of the best; conspicuous from a long distance when planted in a mass. Uprights soft creamy yellow, falls paler cream-color, with striped base. A most striking and valuable variety. Last of May. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Fragrans, or Storm King. White, with violet veins. 15 cts. each.

Gracchus. Beautiful and large, creamy yellow uprights, falls velvet-purple and yellow striped. A very strong and early form. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Her Majesty. Fine, with reddish purple flowers. 20 cts. each.

Honorable. Upright portion of the flower clear yellow; lower portions yellow with purple veins. Early. 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

Lacustris. Standards coppery yellow; falls dark purple, striped white. 15 cts. each.

Lady Stanhope. A tall, bold Iris, with exquisite lavender flowers; falls a little darker than the uprights. Flowers large, on stalks often 3 feet high. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.



Iris laevigata (Japan Iris)

Iris, Madame Chereau. Tall, with high standards; white with blue margins. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Mrs. Woodhouse. Pale coppery yellow flowers; very attractive. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Neglecta. One of the tallest and earliest of the German type, producing large, blue flowers. A striking and handsome Iris. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Nimrod. Pale and dark purple. 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

Princess Louise. This new Iris is a very charming form with rose-purple flowers. 25 cts. each.

Purple Blush. A showy form, with rose-purple striped flowers. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

Queen of Gypsies. A little taller than the average; uprights light mulberry, falls velvety purple with white stripes. A strong form with ample stems. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

Queen of May. A new and choice kind with mauve-purple flowers, somewhat resembling Her Majesty, though distinct from that variety. June 1. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Roi des Belges. Purple falls, lighter than the standards. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

Socrates. Standards clear yellow, falls dark purple; large. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Stylosa. Tall; standards white, tinged blue; falls purple with white stripes. Flowers large. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

Iris, Sylvia. Pale blue and purplish blue. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

Velveteen. Pale yellow standards; dark, velvety purple falls. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

Walter Scott. Standards coppery yellow; falls dark, velvety purple; strong-growing; flowers June 10. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

In Various Colors Mixed. The flowers show a variation in form and delicacy of coloring not excelled by many expensive and tender orchids. June. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

I. longipetala. A species from Oregon, with blue flowers. 12 cts. each.

I. pallida Dalmatica. Tall, with finest lavender flowers. One of the handsomest of all Irises and most majestic in appearance as it carries its very large flowers in clusters of four or five on long stems. 25 cts. each.

I. Pseudacorus. YELLOW FLAG. This is a strong-growing sort, 2 to 3 feet high, with clusters of good-sized yellow flowers. While it will do in any ordinary garden soil, it seems to like moisture, and thrives well along the wet margins of brooks, where it soon forms good, large clumps. One of the taller, rank-growing kinds. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

I. pumila. A very pretty dwarf species, fine for edging; lilac-purple. April. 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

I.—. Rose-purple. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

I.—. White flowers. 15 cts. each.

I.—, var. albo-violacea. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

I.—, Hybrid. Purple flowers; early. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

I.—, Hybrid. Yellow; a very fine new Iris, with yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

I. Sibirica. From Siberia. Perfectly hardy. A profusion of light blue flowers. June. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

I.—, var. White-flowered. White flowers of great beauty. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds 6 cts. per pkt.

I.—, var. Snow Queen. One of the best white Irises, and apparently as hardy as any of the Siberian Irises. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

I.—, var. orientalis. One of the best hardy blue sorts. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

I. versicolor. COMMON BLUE FLAG. Is the common Blue Flag of our brook-sides and wet meadows. It grows naturally in moist places, but will thrive in any good garden soil when in cultivation. One of the best bog varieties, giving much bright color in its season, and blooms profusely in long spikes. June. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

I. laevigata (I. Kaempferi). JAPAN IRIS. This is one of the most popular of all the Irises, when grown on the right kind of soil. It comes in after the more common kinds are past bloom, and gives a great variety of color. It prefers a rather heavy, moist soil and will stand considerable enrichment. A few named kinds, strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Fine mixed, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

*Lilium speciosum* (see page 20)

LILIES

The Lily must rank among the choicest flowers as long as flowers are admired. It is not a cheap flower, and probably never can be, because so many species in cultivation are short-lived at best, and because many kinds are slow and hard to propagate. It is likely always to remain the rich man's flower. This is one reason for its being so prized by many. If it were as common as golden glow, it would not be in such favor.

The majority of species are hardy in well-cultivated garden soil, yet by experience we find that a little covering to exclude light and sudden changes is very beneficial. There are kinds which seem to do even with shallow planting and little or no covering for winter, and I have seen bulbs of some of the varieties of Elegans lie on top of the bed fully exposed all winter and apparently all right in spring; but Auratums, Speciosums, and in fact all, with the exception of the Tiger, Elegans, Dahuricum and Croceum, do better for covering. Our Meadow Lily, growing as it does, usually has a covering of grass or leaves or brush over the bulb, which keeps out light and sudden changes in winter. The Auratums and Speciosums, when not covered, may not be killed, but if they freeze too hard, the outer scales will decay and the plant be much weakened. Too low a degree of temperature will, I believe, kill any Lily, no matter whether under ground or packed in boxes.

Lilies that have become established by one year's growth will stand more frost than those recently planted. Candidums set early in September, having time to come up and make their usual fall growth, will stand more frost than late-planted bulbs which do not have time to get above ground before winter. In protecting Lilies and other bulbs which are not perfectly hardy, I have found 3 inches of straw manure over the beds very good. Another method I have adopted for the more tender kinds is 3 inches of forest leaves first, then 2 inches of the straw over the leaves, which prevents the leaves being blown off by the winds.

I find that this bulb will stand much more enrichment than is generally supposed, and a liberal amount of well-composted manure has been used here with good results. I am inclined to think that the loss from the Lily disease is often owing to a lack of sufficient fertility in the soil, especially with such kinds as the Auratum, Speciosum and other kinds that have considerable root-growth above the bulb.

A most important item in the growing of all Lilies is the combination of good drainage with plenty of moisture. They require much moisture during the blooming season; still, a soil not well drained seldom seems to suit them. Much good can be done in the adding of sand, leaf-mold, or turf loam (which is always good for the Lily), but if good drainage is not given, many species will not thrive. Setting the bulbs on a cushion of sand about an inch thick is strongly recommended. Under no circumstance should manure be allowed to touch the bulbs.

Lilies often thrive much better the second year after planting, for the reason that, if they are not taken fresh from the ground, some or all of the roots have been lost or dried, and their scales, also, may have become shriveled. This is too often the case with imported or stored bulbs, if the storing has not been in a cellar and in soil. Lilies imported in their natural soil, or in damp sphagnum, not allowed to become dry, and not deprived of their roots, are much more likely to bloom the first year. In purchasing Lilies, it is well to insist upon having only firm and solid bulbs. If they have been wintered in a cellar, it should have been in loam, in tight boxes, so that the bulbs could not have shrunk or dried. Bulbs wintered in this way are often about as solid as when wintered in the ground. They may be better than if set in the ground in autumn and exposed to the rains, which often injure late-planted bulbs.



Lilium Canadense (see page 19)

LILIES, continued

The best time to set Lilies is in autumn, it is generally believed, but I have had quite as good success with spring setting. If they are taken fresh from the nursery before they have advanced too far in growth, they do nicely. The Candidums, as a rule, do better set not later than September. Imported or stored bulbs, which usually have no roots, should be set in early autumn for the best results the following season. Always bear in mind when setting Lilies that they not only send out roots to a good depth below the bulbs, but, in most species, from where the stem joins the bulb to very near the surface of the beds, roots will form, and these need feeding as much as those at the bottom. Place a third of an inch or more of light loam under or next to the bulb, and cover with the same before the enriched soil is drawn over them. Do not plant too deep or too shallow. If the ground is very heavy, 3 inches of the natural soil with 3 or 4 more of leaf-mold or peat will be enough. But in light loamy soils 8 inches for most kinds, such as Auratums, Speciosums, and such, is not too deep. In dry times, with shallow planting, most Lilies suffer for want of moisture. When thus weakened they are much more liable to blight.

To prevent blight a spraying of bordeaux mixture will be found very beneficial. To be of much use, it should be applied before the blight appears. An occasional spraying should be added as new foliage appears. Well-decayed peat is also an excellent mulch. Always plant on fresh ground or ground that has not had Lilies for the two previous years. We have sometimes sent Lilies in late summer and early autumn before they were ripe, by digging the bulbs with tops on and sending all. My customers claim to have had excellent results when sent in this way.

The flowering season of Lilies varies much. Bulbs stored in cellars and planted late often bloom much later than those fresh from the ground. The blooming season of Auratum can be much prolonged by setting late in the spring a few bulbs that have not started. I have had excellent success with Auratums when

set in an inch or two of fresh sphagnum moss. It seems to induce root-growth at the bottom of the bulbs, and keeps them cool in hot weather. I used this under Auratums, Candidums, Testaceums, and Speciosums.

LILIUM auratum. GOLD-BANDED JAPAN LILY. This is the most popular Lily grown. No species ever had so much general favor. It is a very variable species in the size, color, etc., of its flowers, and also in the time of flowering. A bed of one hundred Auratums will produce flowers over a longer time than a hundred of any other Lily species. Flowers white, with a central band and numerous deep purple spots. Height 2 to 6 feet, not rarely bearing twenty large, fragrant flowers 8 to 12 inches across, with a fragrance so strong that a bouquet will fill a large church with their odor. A clump makes a glorious show in the garden. July and September. First-sized bulbs, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

L. Brownii (*L. Japonicum*, var. *Brownii*). Bears three or four flowers, 7 to 8 inches long, partly drooping, chocolate-purple outside and white within. A very showy and desirable kind which is nice for cutting, or in any place. It is a durable one with me. July. 60 cts. each.

Lilium Canadense. WILD YELLOW LILY. Flowers vary in color—red and yellow. Grows 2 to 5 feet high and is a most hardy species. Nice to plant among shrubbery, and does quite well in shade. June and July. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. candidum. MADONNA LILY. Handsome, large, fragrant, pure white flowers. Easy of culture; does best when left undisturbed after planting. Too much cannot be said in favor of early planting, because the growth it makes before winter is almost necessary if bloom is desired the next season; and this Lily is quite liable to be winter-killed if it is planted so late that this growth cannot be made. Plant the bulbs of this only 3 or 4 inches deep. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. croceum. Golden yellow; closely follows *L. Dahuricum* in blooming. 15 cts. each.

L. elegans, var. fulgens (*L. Bailemanniæ*). A strong variety, about 2½ feet high; deep apricot flowers. One of the best. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L.—, var. Incomparabile. Deep red; one of the best easy growers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L.—, var. Orange. A very vigorous and healthy form, a little taller and darker than Cloth of Gold. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L.—, var. Thunbergianum. Flowers pale scarlet. June. Japan. 15 cts. each.

L.—, var. umbellatum. One of the more common forms and a rather strong grower. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. excelsum. See *L. testaceum*.

L. Grayi. This species has a bulb of about the same shape as *Canadense*, but smaller. The flowers are dark orange-red, fine for cutting to go with white flowers. 35 cts. each.

L. Hansonii. See *L. maculatum*.

L. Henryi. This is a splendid Lily from China, the most vigorous I have ever seen. Flowers closely resemble those of *L. speciosum* in shape, but are a handsome deep orange-yellow, banded with green. Where soil, moisture and other conditions were favorable, I have known this Lily to grow and thrive ten or more years without any special care, sending out taller flower-stalks each season until fully matured, bearing magnificent clusters of its beautiful flowers in the greatest profusion. I consider it as healthy and permanent as any kind I have known. Like most other Lilies of the *Speciosum* class, it is well to cover it a little during the winter. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

Lilium Japonicum, var. roseum (*L. Krameri*). All who see this Lily in flower admire it, and it is often thought to be the most delicately tinted of all. The flowers vary from pure white in a few to a deep reddish pink. They are of fairly good size, but of a most delicate structure, quite in keeping with the color. It is a little difficult to grow on account of the fall rains getting into the center of the bulb and rotting it. It is said that the Japanese often plant this Lily on its side, so that its scale will shed the rains, and to prevent the water from entering the center of the bulb. There seems to be little difficulty in having them live when fresh bulbs are set in spring. 40 cts. each.

L. Krameri. See *L. Japonicum, var. roseum*.

L. Leichtlinii. See *L. Maximowiczii*.

L. longiflorum. A grand Lily, with pure white, funnel-shaped flowers, often 7 inches long. Often used for forcing for Easter to take the place of the more tender Bermuda Lily. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. maculatum (*L. Hansonii*). Under favorable conditions attains a height of 3 feet. The flowers of this species are reddish orange, six to ten in a cluster; petals thick and durable. A rare Japanese Lily that is rather high in price, but so permanent and healthy has it been with



Lilium Henryi

Lilium maculatum, continued

me that I consider it one of the cheapest. I have never lost a bulb after it was once established, and I have bulbs which have bloomed every year for years. 40 cts. each.

L. Marhan, var. **G. F. Wilson**. A hybrid between *L. Hansonii* and *L. Martagon*. The color is pale citron with petals tipped carmine, and purple-spotted. I can supply a few bulbs of this new hybrid at \$1.50 each.

L. Maximowiczii (*L. Leichtlinii*), var. **Reddish Yellow**. This is a later-blooming species than most of the red or yellow kinds, and stronger than the yellow variety. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Lilium tenuifolium

Lilium regale (myriophyllum). A fine new Lily from China, of rather vigorous constitution, medium in height, bearing one to several handsome, white, fragrant flowers, slightly shaded chocolate outside and the lower inner surface of flower primrose-yellow. Said to belong to the hardier class. \$1.25 each, \$12.50 per doz.

L. rubellum. I consider this the earliest Lily in my collection. The delicate pink flowers are showy and last well. While it is not so robust and durable as *L. speciosum*, it is a longer-lived species than *L. Krameri*. 45 cts. each.

L. speciosum, var. **album**. About the same as the well-known *L. speciosum rubrum*, except that the flowers are white. It is a more expensive Lily. August and September. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

L.—, var. **magnificum** and **Melpomene** are sub-varieties of *L. speciosum rubrum* and will be supplied at the same price as *Rubrum* as long as stocks last.

L.—, var. **roseum**. White, shaded and spotted with rose. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L.—, var. **rubrum**. This fine, late-blooming plant from Japan is one of the most showy of Lilies; of medium height, and not difficult to grow. Blooms in August and September. Good flowering bulbs. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. superbum. **AMERICAN TURK'S-CAP LILY**. This native Lily is one of the finest and most hardy of all. It often attains a height of 6 feet and produces a large number of flowers. Its flowers are bright orange in color, with dark spots. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. tenuifolium. **SIBERIAN CORAL LILY**. One of the most delicate and charming species. One to 2 feet high, with one to fifteen or more nodding, rich scarlet flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. testaceum (*L. excelsum*). One of the most beautiful Lilies. Handsome nankeen-yellow flowers on a stalk 4 to 6 feet high. A novel color in Lilies. 55c. ea.

L. tigrinum, var. **splendens**. By far the best form of Tiger Lily I have had. It is taller, with handsome, large flowers and a much healthier plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

LATHYRUS latifolius. **PERENNIAL PEA; EVERLASTING PEA**. A very desirable perennial, and, though the flowers are not fragrant, like the sweet pea, they are very handsome and well worth growing. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

L.—, var. **White Pearl**. A fine white variety with large, purest white flowers. 30 cts. each.

LIATRIS. GAY FEATHER; BUTTON SNAKEROOT.

A group of plants of the composite family, with purple or nearly white flower-heads. Fine for the border. *Liatris* are easily grown from seed, bloom continuously and last for years.

L. pycnostachya. PRAIRIE OR KANSAS GAY-FEATHER. Long spikes of rose-purple flower-heads. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. spicata. Has spikes of good-sized purplish flower-heads, 6 to 15 inches in length. Blooms profusely. August. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

LINUM Austriacum. AUSTRALIAN FLAX. Has pale blue flowers in June and July. It is a pretty border plant and remains for a long time in bloom. June. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. flavum. Is rather low in growth, with many branches, which terminate in a great number of bright yellow flowers. One of the best hardy perennials with yellow flowers. June and July. 15 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

LOBELIA cardinalis. CARDINAL FLOWER. The Cardinal Flower of our swamps and brooksides. Is one of the most striking of our wild flowers; often 4 feet high. Its elongated spikes of deep

Lobelia cardinalis, continued

scarlet flowers attract attention in any place. Though naturally found in moist or boggy soil, it takes kindly to cultivation, and may be grown with success in any good garden soil. August. The Cardinal Flower may be naturalized by sowing the seed in moist places where the surface is always damp, and even in partial shade, where it will grow without care. It is like the fringed gentian in this respect, but will do with more shade than the gentian. It should be shaded for three to four days after transplanting. 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt., 3 pkts. for 20c.

L. syphilitica.

GREAT LOBELIA.

Has showy, light blue flowers. August and September. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

LUPINUS polyphyllus. Has good-sized spikes of handsome blue flowers in June; attains a height of 3 feet and is a desirable plant for the border, or to grow among shrubbery. 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

L.—, var. albus. White. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

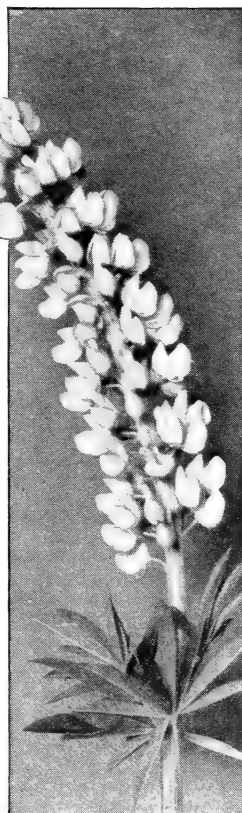
L.—, var. roseus. 20 cts. each.

LYCHNIS. A showy class.

L. Chalcedonica. MALTESE CROSS; JERUSALEM CROSS; SCARLET LIGHTNING. Two to 3 feet high, with white or scarlet flowers in good-sized corymbose heads. Give it a rich soil and it will bloom all summer. June. 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. coronaria. MULLEIN PINK; ROSE CAMPION. Flowers red; showy in June. 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

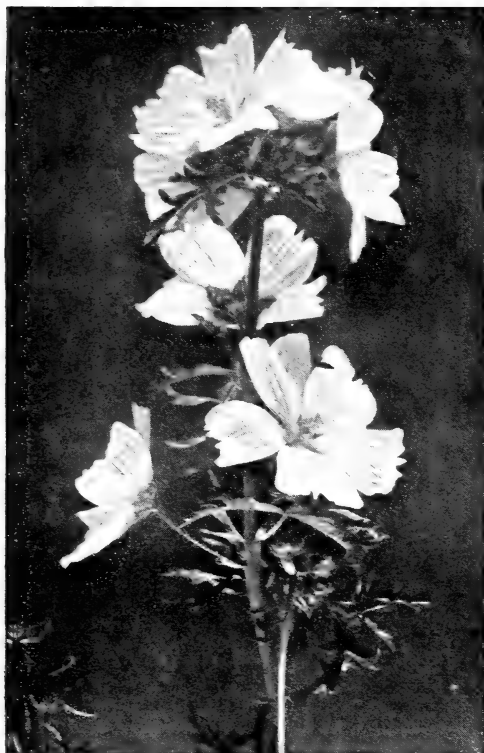
L. Flos-cuculi. RAGGED ROBIN. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.



Lupinus polyphyllus albus



Liatris pycnostachya

*Malva moschata*

Lychnis Flos-Jovis. Grows 12 to 18 inches high making a clump. Flowers in a rather dense umbel. Individual flowers half an inch wide or less. 15 cts. each.

L. Haageana. A hybrid of *L. fulgens* and *L. coronata* and a good intermediate with orange-red flowers. A desirable plant. 15 cts. each.

LYSIMACHIA nummularia. MONEYWORT; CREEPING CHARLEY; CREEPING JENNY. Low-creeping herb, useful for rustic vases or shady places. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

LYTHRUM Salicaria, var. roseum superbum. ROSEY STRIFE. A rose-colored form of *L. Salicaria*, a native of England, where it is found growing on the margins of lakes and streams. Height 3 to 5 ft., bearing leafy spikes of rose-purple flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

MALVA moschata. MUSK MALLOW. Flowers rose or white, about 2 inches wide, in terminal axillary clusters; height about 2 feet; branching. A handsome perennial native of Britain. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

M.—, var. alba. 20 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

MERTENSIA ciliata. 2 feet. A luxuriant species; flowers blue, in panicles. 20 cts. each.

M. Virginica. VIRGINIAN COWSLIP; BLUE BELLS. A foot or two high, with dark green foliage, and loose panicles of rich blue-purple flowers in early spring. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

MITELLA diphylla. BISHOP'S CAP; MITREWORT. Low and slender, with white flowers in racemes 6 to 8 inches long; likes partial shade. 15 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

MONARDA. HORSEMENT.

M. didyma. OSWEGO TEA; BEE BALM; FRAGRANT BALM. Cardinal-red flowers in large, showy heads 2 or more inches across, on leafy, angled stems about 3 feet high, and when massed for distinct effects against a dark background, its brilliant flowers give bright, semitropic garden pictures in summer. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

MYOSOTIS. FORGET-ME-NOT.

M. alpestris, Victoria. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

M. scorpioides, var. semperflorens (M. palustris). TRUE FORGET-ME-NOT. A fine plant for gardens and for moist or wet grounds. 15 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

OENOTHERA. EVENING PRIMROSE.

O. Missouriensis. A low, caulescent perennial with decumbent stems and bearing many large, axillary, yellow flowers. A very permanent plant in well-drained, sandy or gravelly soil, but not difficult to establish in any good garden soil. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

*Mertensia Virginica*

*Pæonia Festiva Maxima*

PÆONIA albiflora (*P. Chinensis*). CHINESE PEONIES. Among the many popular herbaceous plants it would be hard to find one that fits into any position in the garden or grounds like the Peony. The gorgeous display of flowers in their season is very effective, while the dark green foliage is at all times attractive. What better frontage for shrubs or, in fact, for any large or small plantation, than Peonies? They are also well suited to massing in beds by themselves. While Peonies may be planted with good results in spring or fall, there is probably no better time than from August 20 to the middle of September. Give the borders or beds a deep and thorough spading; yes, trench the ground, working in a liberal supply of the best decomposed manure, and again a top-dressing of the same in the spring. Avoid planting too deep; a couple of inches of earth over the buds is sufficient. Don't expect too much of them the first year. They are a little slow in their growth, but after a couple of seasons, if they have been well cared for, you will have no reason for regretting the extra pains in setting. They bloom in June.

August Mieliez. Pale red and blush. 35 cts. each.

Charles Russela. Double; red. 30 cts. each.

Delicatissima. Flesh-color, passing to blush-white. 25 cts. each.

Double Red. 25 cts. each.

Double White. 40 cts. each.

Duchess of Orleans. Pale red and blush. A charming variety. 35 cts. each

Faust. White, tinged pink. 40 cts. each.

Pæonia albiflora, continued

Festiva Maxima. One of the finest early white Peonies; flowers very large and double, splashed with clear carmine spots on edges of center petals; foliage good and flowers fragrant. 40 cts. each.

Golden Harvest. Medium size, crown-shaped; pale lilac-rose and cream-white center, crown pink; fragrant; medium height. 40 cts. each.

Glory of Erfurt. Double; white. 30 cts. each.

L'Excellente. One of the fine double, dark red forms. Large, fragrant flower. 35 cts. each.

Lutitiana. Pale pink, yellow center. 40 cts. ea.

Mme. Lebon. Bright cherry-red. 40 cts. each.

Mutabilis. Pale pink. 35 cts. each.

Professor Morren. Pale pink. 35 cts. each.

Reevesii. Fine full-double; pink. 40 cts. each.

Rose de Gendbrugg. Pale rose. 35 cts. each.

Rubra plenissima. Pale pink. 25 cts. each.

Sappho. Dark rose. 20 cts. each.

Semi-Double Red. A new seedling of much merit. 40 cts. each.

Teas' No. 1. A large, full-double, blush-pink flower, delicately fragrant and a most exquisite shade. \$1 each.

Teas' No. 3. A fine double; red. 25 cts. each.

Venus. A fine double, white form. 45 cts. each.

Victor Lemoine. Double; crimson. 30 cts. each.

Wellington. Pale rose or pink. 35 cts. each.

P. officinalis, var. rosea-plena. 30 cts. each.

P.—, var. rubra-plena. 25 cts. each.

P. tenuifolia, var. fl.-pl. An early, double Peony with deep scarlet flowers, but not so large as the ordinary sorts. 50 cts. each.

Mixed Seedlings. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

P. Moutan. Tree Peonies. 3-year-old plants 60 cts. each.

PANSIES. See *Viola tricolor*.

PAPAYER nudicaule. ICELAND POPPY. White, reddish orange or common golden yellow flowers. Very hardy and a permanent perennial when established in congenial soil. May to November. 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

P.—, var. Orange-Red. 15 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

P. orientale. ORIENTAL POPPY. A most attractive plant, easy of culture, and with me one of the most permanent of perennials. A loamy or slaty soil with good drainage is right for it. 12 cts. each.

P.—, var. Mahony. The darkest carmine-purple. 20 cts. each.

P.—, var. Perry's White. Said to be the most important addition to this list of hardy Poppies that has been made for a number of years. Flowers white with a crimson-maroon blotch at the base of each petal. 40 cts. each.

P.—, var. Princess Ena. Pale salmon-orange. 20 cts. each.

P.—, var. Princess Victoria Louise. Soft salmon-rose. 20 cts. each.

P.—, var. Royal Scarlet. It is a fine hardy perennial, having great red flowers with dark center. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

P. pilosum. Flowers about 3 inches in diameter, reddish yellow, with pale spot at base of petals. 15 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

PARADISEA Liliastrum, var. major (*Anthericum Liliastrum*). ST. BRUNO'S LILY. The pure white flowers are as nearly the shape of those of the Madonna Lily as any, but smaller. It is a more permanent plant and bears a profusion of its bright flowers in summer. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

PARNASSIA Caroliniana. GRASS OF PARNASSUS. Has pretty white flowers on stems of good length, and broad, oval leaves. It needs considerable moisture, and prefers a sandy soil. 12 cts. each.



Pentstemon laevigatus

PENTSTEMON. BEARD-TONGUE. This genus comprises a large number of variously colored flowers. Few genera among the popular hardy perennials afford a greater number that are so attractive. Their natural gracefulness, variety of colors, and great abundance of flowers, make them useful in many places. They like a sandy soil, with leaf-mold intermixed, and plenty of moisture in summer, but in winter good drainage is essential. Though hardy as a rule, too much frost with an excess of moisture in winter seems to be fatal to most of this genus.

P. acuminatus. Lilac or violet flowers in July; stems erect, about a foot high. One of the best. 20 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

P. barbatus, var. Torreyi. About 2 feet high; showy flowers; red or scarlet. One of the most attractive. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

P. glaber. A good perennial, with bright blue or violet flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P. laevigatus (*P. Digitalis*). Common on moist grounds in the West. Through not so showy as some, its flowers are quite abundant, nearly white; a trifle more than an inch in length. Moist, sandy soil is its choice. June. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.



Papaver nudicaule

PHLOX paniculata. HYBRID PHLOXES. Many of the best hardy perennials are of this genus. Dwarf species, like *P. subulata* and its varieties, are useful in rockwork. The taller sorts, *P. paniculata* and *P. maculata*, give some most delicate and varied colors, and are prized as among the most staple and beautiful garden perennials.

Following named Phlox varieties at 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., except where otherwise noted.

Albion. Of strong and vigorous habit; large panicles of white flowers with faint red eye.

Arataxis. Pink and white.

B. Comte. Bright French purple; medium height.

Bridesmaid. White with large crimson-carmine eye.

Coquelicot. Large, brilliant scarlet flowers, with red eye. One of the best of the new ones.

Diadem. A fine dwarf; pure white.

Eclaireur. One of the best of the rosy magentas, with flowers of thicker material than most other varieties.

Elizabeth Campbell. Bright salmon-pink with lighter shadings. A general favorite among this class of flowers. 20 cts. each.

General Van Heutz. Red, overlaid with orange-scarlet; large flowers.

Hanny Pfeiderer. Much like Josephine Gerbeaux but with larger flowers.

Henry Royer. Medium height; Tyrian rose, with lighter shadings.

Independence. Large; pure white.

Jeanne d'Arc. Medium tall; white; late.

Josephine Gerbeaux. Large; white, with cherry-red center.

La Vague. Medium; pure mauve, with aniline-red eye.

Mme. Paul Dutrie. Delicate lilac-rose; flowers large and borne in large panicles.

Pantheon. Large, dark pink flowers; very fine.



Phlox paniculata

Professor Schlieman. Mauve, with carmine eye.
Prof. Virchow. Bright carmine, overlaid with orange-scarlet.

Richard Wallace. White, violet center.

Rijnstroom (Rhine Stream). A grand new Phlox, resembling Pantheon, but with larger flower-heads. A soft, clear pink; medium height and strong grower.

R. P. Struthers. Rosy carmine with claret-red eye.

Von Lassburg. Handsome pure white with very large individual flowers.



Planting of Hardy Phlox

Phlox paniculata, continued

Tapis Blanc. Rather dwarf with beautiful heads of large white flowers. One of the best dwarf whites. 20 cts. each.

The Queen. A fine, tall, white variety.

W. C. Egan. Delicate, soft shade of lilac.

Wm. Ramsey. Dark purple.

P. suffruticosa, Miss Lingard. A fine, free-blooming Phlox, coming into flower much earlier than other kinds and continuing in bloom through the season. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P. amoena. A low species, native to dry hills and barrens. Flowers pink, purple and, occasionally, white. This form is pink. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P. divaricata. This species grows naturally in shade or partial shade, and does best in such a location. Six to 12 inches high; flowers blue or lilac. 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

P. maculata. WILD SWEET WILLIAM. Grows 2 to 3 feet high; slender, with good-sized panicles of pink-purple flowers; thrives in shade of deciduous trees. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

P. pilosa. 15 cts. each.

P. stolonifera (reptans). A handsome, low-growing species, forming dense beds which, when in bloom, display a solid sheet of red flowers. May to June. 12c. each, \$1.20 per doz.

P. subulata. MOSS PINK. Creeping and tufted, forming broad mats. Flowers pure white to rosy red. May and June. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P.—, var. alba. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P.—, var. Alice Wilson. The flowers of this are a violet-blue. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PHLEOPTERIS polypodioides. Five to 8 inches high. A very delicate little Fern which will grow in rockwork or level culture in partial shade. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PHYSOSTEGIA Virginica. FALSE DRAGON-HEAD. Flowers about an inch long, varying in color from purplish red to pink and white. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

P.—, var. alba. The white form of this plant is very pretty and fine for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. JAPANESE BELL-FLOWER. Six to 15 inches high. Large, solitary, white or blue flowers at the ends of the branches. China and Japan. Summer. 12 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

P.—, var. album. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

P.—, var. Mariesii. Not so tall as the typical Grandiflorum, but with large blue flowers in great profusion. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

PODOPHYLLUM peltatum. MANDRAKE; MAY APPLE. A good plant for shade. The flower is pure white or nearly so, of good size, but often hidden by the foliage. It has large, round, lobed, peltate leaves. 15 cts. each.

POLEMONIUM Van Bruntia (P. caeruleum). JACOB'S LADDER. A fine border plant, with handsome blue flowers in early summer. May and June. 15 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

P. reptans. GREEK VALERIAN. Loose-panicked corymbs of blue or sometimes white flowers. Plant 6 inches high, blooming in spring. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.



Platycodon grandiflorum



Rudbeckia laciniata, var. "Golden Glow"

POLYGONATUM commutatum (formerly called *P. giganteum*). GREAT SOLOMON'S SEAL. Smooth and stout stems, 2 to 3 feet high. 25 cts. each.

P. multiflorum. DAVID'S HARP; LADY'S SEAL. One to 3 feet high, with small white flowers. A nice plant for the wild garden. Last of May. 15 cts. each.

POLYGONUM amplexicaule. MOUNTAIN FLEECE. Strong-growing plant, 3 to 5 feet high. Flowers nearly white, borne very profusely. Makes a brilliant display in the garden. Needs a little covering in Vermont, as it is somewhat tender. 15 cts. each.

POTENTILLA rupestris. Flowers white, borne on long stems; a fine plant for dry places. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

PRIMULA officinalis (*P. veris* of Lehman and of Linnæus in part). COWSLIP; PALSY-WORT. Flowers in various shades. 15 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

P. Sieboldii. A hardy kind which seems to do best in shade. Blooms abundantly in late spring, and is very beautiful. Various colors. 15 cts. each.

PYRETHRUM hybridum. See *Chrysanthemum*.

RANUNCULUS acris fl.-pl. Fine double form of common buttercup. The large yellow flowers appear like globes of gold and make a brilliant display in the garden. Last of May. 15 cts. each.

RUDBECKIA laciniata, var. "Golden Glow." This variety is one of the finest plants, 6 to 8 feet tall, with large, full, double, golden yellow flowers in great profusion. Two or three plants will soon make a fine clump. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

R. speciosa (Newmanii). Flowers large; yellow with dark purple centers. Grows 1 to 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SALVIA. SAGE.

S. azurea, var. **grandiflora**. A most charming species, with delicate blue flowers in August. A permanent plant of easy culture, adding a much needed touch of blue to the garden when yellow seems to be predominant. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SANGUINARIA Canadensis. BLOODROOT. Has very pretty white flowers in early spring, an inch or two wide, followed by large, heart-shaped leaves, which remain until autumn. It will do well in shade, and on this account is one of the most valuable for the shady corner. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

SAPONARIA officinalis. COMMON SOAPWORT; BOUNCING BET. Will grow in the poorest soil. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



Sanguinaria Canadensis



Sedum spectabile, var. purpureum

SEDUM. STONECROP. A very large genus, comprising more than a hundred species of plants, mostly hardy, and natives of temperate or frigid regions. Their flowers are mostly white or yellow, sometimes pink or blue.

S. acre. WALL PEPPER; MOSSY STONECROP. A pretty species for rockwork; well known and considerably used. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

S. Aizoon (*S. Maximowiczii*). Flowers yellow, opening in a dense, flat, spreading cyme in late summer. About a foot high. Japan. 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

S. hybridum. A low-creeping plant, forming compact tufts, 4 to 5 inches high, with handsome yellow flowers in umbellate cymes, 2 to 3 inches across. A native of Siberia and flowers in summer. Does well in dry, rocky places. 10c. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

S. maximum. A stout, bushy plant, 2 feet high or less. Flowers whitish with red spots toward the tips. 15 cts. each.

S. pallidum, var. roseum. 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

S. spectabile, var. purpureum. This form is much better than the type, having larger and darker purple flowers and larger cymes. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

S.—, var. Brilliant. This form has still deeper rose flowers, and is an improvement on the Purpureum. 20 cts. each.

Sedum spurium coccineum. Rose-purple flowers; low-growing; nice for rocks. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

S. stoloniferum. A species from Asia Minor, with pink or white flowers. 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

S. Telephium. The common LIVE FOREVER of our meadows. Good for rocky, barren situations. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

S. ternatum. Stems spreading; 3 to 6 inches high. 12 cts. each.

SEMPERVIVUM Brownii. This is a border plant forming dense tufts of thickened foliage. 15c. ea.

SMILACINA racemosa. FALSE SPIKENARD. One to 3 feet high; somewhat downy; leaves numerous, oblong or oval-lanceolate. Flowers white in a raceme at the summit. Fruit globular, greenish or yellowish white, turning red. Likes partial shade. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SPIRÆA Aruncus. See *Aruncus*, page 4.

S. Filipendula. See *Ulmaria*, page 30.

STACHYS lanata. WOOLLY WOUNDWORT. The blooms are striped, in whorls; leaves thick, soft and woolly.

A fine border plant. June and July. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

STATICE latifolia. SEA

LAVERNER.

A handsome plant, 2 feet high, from a deep root. Scape much branched, panicle large and spreading. flowers blue, mid-summer. As useful in cutting as the *Gypsophila*. A hardy and permanent plant, which should be given a deep soil, sunny position and left undisturbed. Its color gives a most desirable touch to the hardy border. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Stachys lanata

STOKESIA cyanea. STOKES' ASTER. A rare, hardy plant of the Aster family; 12 to 18 inches high, and very thrifty. Of surpassing beauty, with blue flowers in August. Leaves are rich green. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

TANACETUM vulgare, var. crispum, is the cut-leaved form of the common Tansy. It is interesting, both for the foliage and for its flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

THALICTRUM dasycarpum. PURPLE MEADOW RUE. Two to 4 feet high; purplish stem; flowers greenish and purple. Grows naturally in dry uplands. 15 cts. each.

T. dioicum. EARLY MEADOW RUE. One to 2 feet high; flowers purplish and greenish in ample panicles, dioecious, coming in April and May. Nice for planting in shade. 12 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

T. polygamum. TALL MEADOW RUE. Stately plant, when grown in rich, moist soil. Flowers white; foliage good. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

THERMOPSIS Caroliniana. Grows 4 feet high, with bright yellow flowers. 15 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

TIARELLA cordifolia. FALSE MITERWORT; FOAM FLOWER. Handsome in leaf and flower; quite hardy; easily increased, and at home in any moist, sandy soil. Fine for the shady corner, shady or sunny portions of the rockery, or, if not too dry, in full sun. Creamy white flowers, star-shaped, massed on stems above the foliage. May. 15 cts. each.

TRADESCANTIA Virginiana. SPIDERWORT. A good plant for decorative purposes among shrubbery or along the margins of woodland walks. After a time it forms fine, large clumps, 10 to 18 inches high, with numerous terminal umbels of large, light blue flowers. 12 cts. each.

T.—, var. alba. 20 cts. each.



Stokesia cyanea

TRILLIUM. WOOD LILY; WAKE-ROBIN. Early-flowering bulbous plants, which are generally fond of shade. Large, handsome, dark green leaves, which continue for a long time after the flower. If planted in spring, it should be done early. Autumn or late summer is the best time to transplant them. Clumps of Trilliums interspersed amongst the shrubbery make a most interesting feature of the garden. They bloom profusely in spring.



Thalictrum

Trillium grandiflorum. Generally considered the best, and probably a thousand of it are sold to a hundred of any other kind. A very charming plant, blooming in early spring and liking shade. Very hardy and increases rapidly. 8 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz.

T. nivale. A small species, 4 to 6 inches high; flowers small, delicate, white, very early. 20 cts. each.

T. petiolatum. A very interesting form with long petioles and purplish flowers, from Oregon. 15 cts. each.

T. recurvatum. Grows 12 to 18 inches high; flowers brown-purple. Blooms early. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

T. undulatum (*T. erythrocarpum*). **PAINTED TRILLIUM.** This native of cold damp woods is more difficult to grow than some. It needs leaf-mold and deeper setting, but will amply repay the extra care when established. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.



Trillium grandiflorum

TROLLIUS Europæus. **COMMON GLOBE FLOWER.** Stems 6 to 20 inches high, bearing pale yellow flowers an inch or more wide. A very interesting plant with handsome flowers; June to August. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

T. Asiaticus. A fine orange. 25 cts. each.

TUNICA Saxifraga. Has small pink flowers in the greatest profusion. Nice for the low border or for rockwork; blooms profusely. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ULMARIA Filipendula (*Spiræa Filipendula*). **MEADOW SWEET; DROPWORT.** Flowers white or rose outside; stem 2 to 3 feet high, grooved, erect, with a few small leaves. Tuberous-rooted, herbaceous perennial. June and July. A native of Europe. 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

U. Filipendula, var. fl.-pl. Has double flowers. 20 cts. each.

U. purpurea. One of the finest of Meadow Sweets; 2 to 4 feet high. 15 cts. each.

U. rubra, var. venusta. Sometimes called **PRINCE'S FEATHER.** Two to 8 feet high. Flowers deep peach-blossom color, in splendid compound, feathery panicles. Fine for cutting. 15 cts. each.

UVULARIA grandiflora. **BELLWORT.** Ten to 18 inches high, forking above numerous light green leaves and pale yellow flowers. Spring. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

VALERIANA officinalis. **GARDEN HELIOTROPE; CAT'S VALERIAN; ST. GEORGE'S HERB.** Hardy, 2 to 5 feet high, with pinnate leaves and fragrant white flowers. Native to Europe and northern Asia. 20 cts. each.

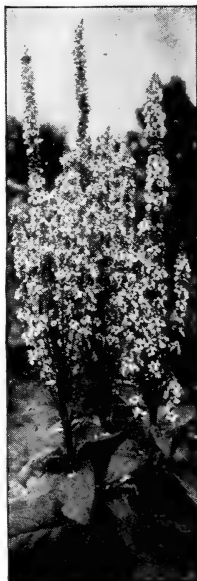
VERBASCUM nigrum. **MULLEIN.** Handsome, bright yellow or white flowers in June. Plant 2 feet high and very stately; most effective in the border. Western Asia. 15 cts. each.

VERONICA gentianoides. About 2 feet high, with pale blue flowers borne in profusion. 15c. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

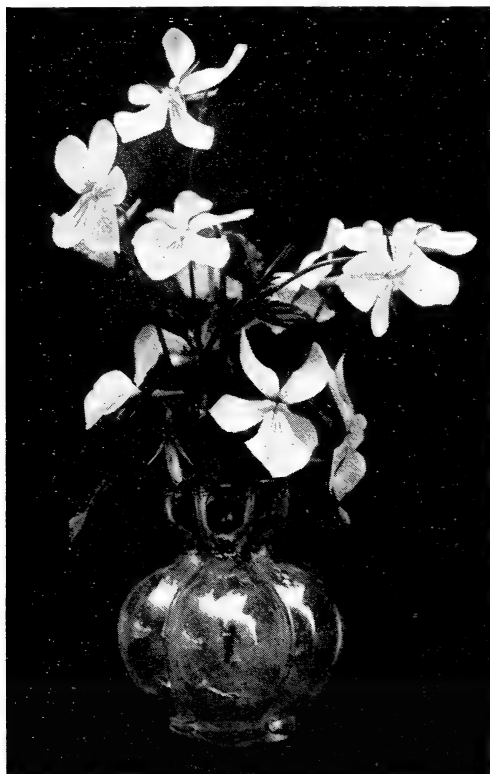
V. longifolia. Two feet high; lilac flowers. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

V.—, var. subsessilis. By far the finest of the hardy Veronics. The flowers are large, and of an intense blue. A very decorative plant; quite permanent. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

V. spicata. Handsome bright blue flowers in a dense spike; blooms profusely. Europe. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.



Verbascum nigrum

*Viola cornuta, var. alba***VIOLA. VIOLET.**

V. Canadensis. CANADIAN WHITE VIOLET. One of the best of wild Violets. Not rarely 18 inches high, branching and bearing numerous white-and-purple flowers. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

V. cornuta. HORNEP PANSY; TUFTED PANSY. The recently added varieties of this charming plant have greatly enhanced its value as a class, which is distinct from the common Pansy. Partial to moist soil; comes readily from seeds. 12 cts. each.

V.—, var. alba. Like the preceding except the flowers are pure white. One of the daintiest. 12 cts. each.

V.—, var. lutea. A very pretty yellow form of the Horned Violet. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

V.—, White Perfection. White flowers in great abundance. 12 cts. each.

V. odorata. SWEET VIOLET. Has been grown here for some years and is as hardy as could be desired. 15 cts. each.

V.—, var. alba. 20 cts. each.

V. papilionacea. A fine variety with white flowers. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

Viola pedata. BIRD'S-FOOT VIOLET. Blue. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

V.—, var. bicolor. A pretty form of the Bird's-Foot Violet with blue and dark purple flowers. 20 cts. each.

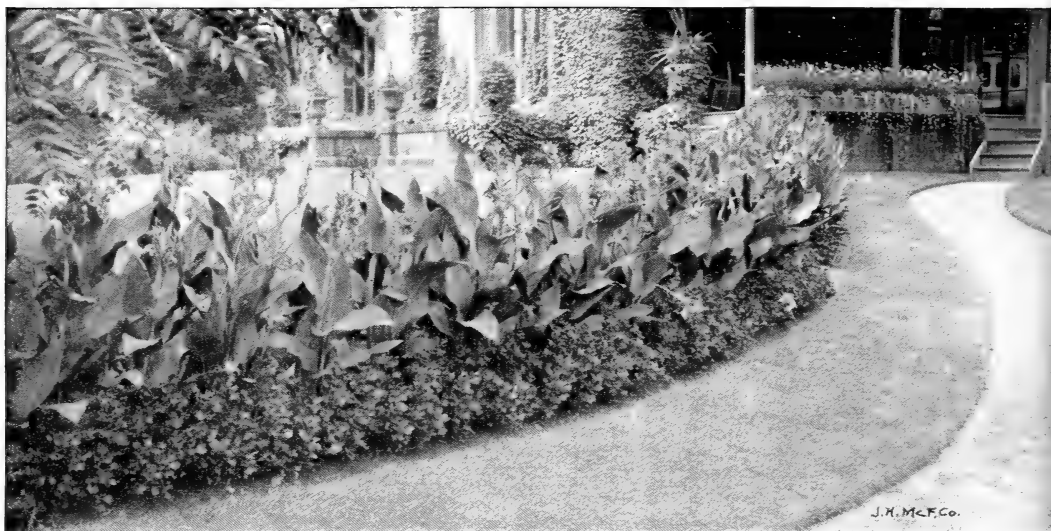
V. Priceana. A white-flowered wild Violet. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

V. tricolor. PANSY. This is one of the most generally popular of cultivated flowers. The flowers are borne profusely on long stems. It prefers a cool, moist bottom. 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz. Mixed seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

WALDSTEINIA fragarioides. BARREN STRAWBERRY. A low-growing plant with small, yellow flowers and deep green leaves. Grows well in shade and forms dense tufts. 20 cts. each.

YUCCA angustifolia, var. recurvifolia. 25c. ea.
Y. filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE. One of the most effective perennials; leaves about an inch wide. Pyramids of white, bell-shaped flowers in July. 4 to 8 feet high. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

*Valeriana officinalis*



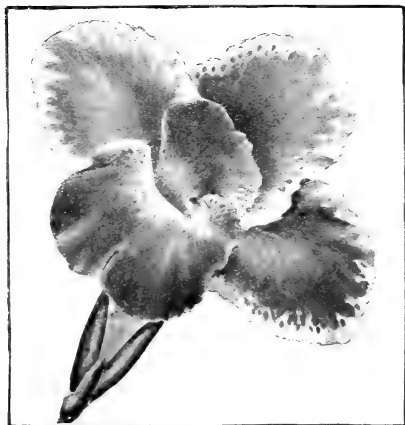
Border of Cannas

TENDER PLANTS

Suited to spring planting. They are lifted in autumn just after frost, and, after being well dried, the bulbs are stored in a warm, dry place. The flowers of nearly all are brilliant and showy.

Green-Foliaged Cannas

Austria. One of the best yellow-flowering Cannas. Flowers of large size, of a very clear canary-yellow, inside slightly dotted brown; wonderfully fine. A tall-growing variety.



Florence Vaughan Canna

Alphonse Bouvier. A grand, tall-growing Canna, bearing immense clusters of deep, velvety crimson flowers of large size.

Charles Henderson. Of uniform, compact habit, growing about 3½ feet high; flowers a deep crimson with yellow flame at the throat.

Florence Vaughan. Height about 5 feet. A splendid variety. The flowers are a rich golden yellow, thickly dotted with bright golden red.

Paul Marquant. Good foliage; medium height; flowers fine salmon-pink.

Bronze-Foliaged Cannas

King Humbert. King of the Bronze-leaved Cannas. A brilliant orange-scarlet variety of large size; leaves broad and massive. Height 5 feet. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

President Cleveland. Scarlet with deep bronze foliage. Strong grower; fine for center of bed; grows 6 to 7 feet high in rich soil.

Prices of each variety, except King Humbert, 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.



*Collarette Dahlia,
Maurice Rivoire*



Decorative Dahlia, W. W. Rawson

DAHLIAS

Cactus

Alexander. Dark crimson flaked maroon. 35 cts. each.
Dr. Jameson. Deep crimson; very free. 25 cts. each.

Collarette

Maurice Rivoire. Rich crimson; pure white collar. 25 cts. each.

Decorative

Minos. One of the finest Dahlias to date. Flowers large and beautiful, borne on long, graceful, wiry stems. Color velvety maroon, almost black. 20 cts. each.
Souv. de Gustave Douzon. A grand orange-scarlet; largest scarlet decorative; very free. 25 cts. each.
W. W. Rawson. A very popular sort; white overlaid with amethyst-blue flowers, which often measure from 7 to 9 inches in diameter. 35 cts. each.

Peony-Flowered

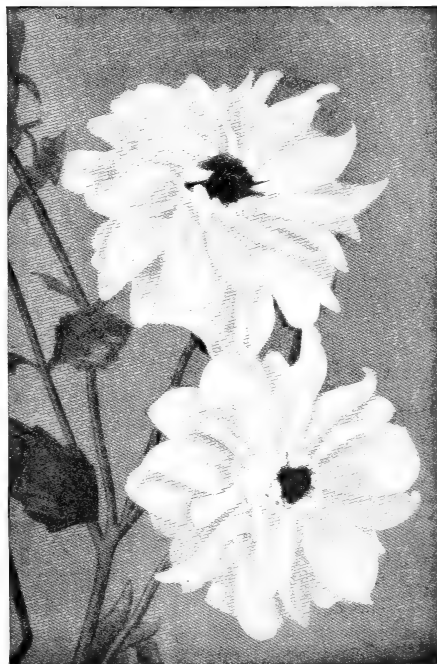
Solfatara. Carmine-red, yellow band at center. 35 cts. each.
Queen Wilhelmina. Largest of the pure whites. Flowers well above the foliage; a free bloomer. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Show

Alice Emily. Orange; large and fine. 30 cts. each.
Fascination. Rose-pink; large; one of the best. 30c. ea.
Golden Age. Sulphur-yellow. 35 cts. each.

Pompon

Phœbe. Orange tipped crimson; fine. 20 cts. each.



Peony-Flowered Dahlia, Queen Wilhelmina

GALTONIA candicans (*Hyacinthus candicans*). SUMMER HYACINTH. I have placed this plant in former years among the hardy sorts, and it is as hardy as many of the Japan lilies, but without protection it kills out in open winters in Vermont. It is as easily wintered in soil in the cellar as a gladiolus. It has large, pure white, pendent, funnel-shaped flowers in long racemes. They are fragrant, and the whole raceme is not out at one time. South Africa. 8 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

GLADIOLI. This is a very useful class of bulbs for spring planting, from the fact that the flowers are not only among the most showy in their season, but also because, by making a succession of plantings, the season may be prolonged until frost. Some of the later hybrid sorts are exquisitely delicate in their rich tints. They are most effective when massed among plants of similar character. They like a deep, rich soil and sheltered position. Plenty of manure should be worked into the soil, but not allowed, in its fresh state, to come in contact with the bulbs, as it causes decay. August.

America. Beautiful flesh-pink; large flowers; one of the best ever produced. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Blanche. Large; pure snow-white, faintly marked. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Gladioli, continued

Canary-Bird. Fine canary-yellow. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

May. Almost pure white, markings of bright rose-crimson. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Charmer. Large, broad-petaled flowers of soft mauve-pink, blending off lighter in the throat, which is penciled carmine-lake with a large blotch on the lower petal. 35 cts. each.

Childsii. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

Fine Mixed. A mixture of most of the more showy kinds, with many of the most delicate colors. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Pink and Rose Shades. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Scarlet and Red Shades. 6 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz.

Striped and Variegated Shades. 6 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz.

White and Light Shades. 6 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz.

Yellow and Orange Shades. 8 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz.

TRITONIA (*Montbretia*) *crocosmæflora*. One of the most floriferous of summer-flowering bulbs. Flowers orange-scarlet; very pretty. August and September. 6 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz.

HARDY TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS

This charming hardy group contains some of the most showy hardy plants in cultivation. They are very easy to manage, and exceedingly attractive when in flower. No class of plants has more admirers, and all who have had the pleasure of seeing them growing will have been struck with the lovely and varied coloring of some of this family. To see them growing in their habitat is a treat which comparatively few can enjoy, but with a little trouble we may have the pleasure of their flowers at home in our garden.

APLECTRUM hyemale. PUTTY-ROOT; ADAM AND EVE. Flower-stalks 10 to 15 inches high with about ten flowers which are yellowish, tinged with madder-purple. By the time the flowers are fully developed, the single leaf at the base of the stem has faded and soon disappears, to come up again in October. 25 cts. each.

CYPRIPEDIUM parviflorum. SMALL YELLOW LADY'S SLIPPER. One of the best native orchids; 6 to 15 inches high, with one or more bright yellow flowers. The brown-purple spiral petals contrast nicely with the yellow lip; fragrant. Does well in sandy soil, with a mixture of peat or leaf-mold; likes some shade. May and June. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

C.—, var. pubescens. LARGE YELLOW LADY'S SLIPPER. Resembles *C. parviflorum*, but is larger. Does well in almost any soil; likes some shade. One of the easiest to manage, and one of the most permanent when well set. It should be in every collection of hardy plants. May and June. 25 cts. each.

C. acaule. COMMON LADY'S SLIPPER. This is another handsome native, beautiful, rose-colored flowers 2 inches in length. Suited to well-drained fissures of rockwork. 20 cts. each.

Cypripedium hirsutum (spectabile). SHOWY LADY'S SLIPPER. The grandest of all terrestrial orchids. The flowers are borne on leafy stems 2 feet or more high. The pouch is much inflated, of a deep rose-purple or almost white, while sepals or petals are white. May be forced in peat or grown outside. It likes considerable moisture, but no stagnant soil will suit. Good flowering plants with 1 and 2 flowering buds, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; strong clumps, 3 to 5 buds, \$1 each. A few extra clumps with 5 to 10 flowering buds, \$1.75 each.

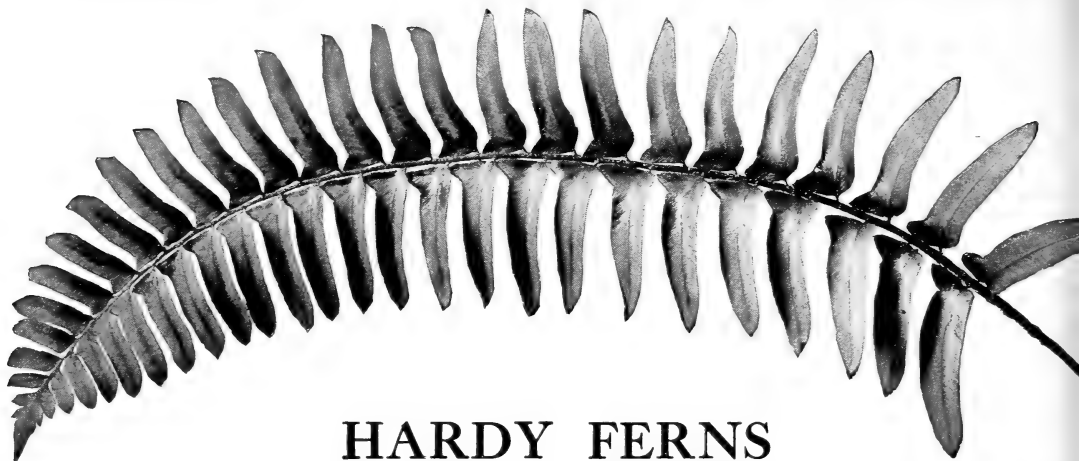
EPIPACTIS pubescens (*Goodyera pubescens*). RATTLESNAKE PLANTAIN. Reticulated leaves which are very pretty, are clustered at the base from which springs a stalk 12 to 18 inches high, terminating in a close spike of white flowers. The flowers are pretty enough in their season, but the leaves, lasting fresh through the winter, are very attractive. Needs shade and peat or leaf-mold. 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

ORCHIS spectabilis. SNOWY ORCHIS. Grows 4 to 7 inches high, with two oblong leaves at the base; flowers pink-purple, in May. Native to rich woods. 20 cts. each.

The most of these Orchids are quite permanent when established in the right soils. I have seen one or two of the Lady's Slipper planted where they lasted five years; in one case, sixteen years.



Cypripedium hirsutum (spectabile)



HARDY FERNS

The greater portion of the Ferns of the world grow in the warmer countries. The number of species decreases as we go north. Only forty to fifty of the 2,500 said to have been discovered in the world are suited to outdoor culture in ordinary soils and situations. But with these comparatively few, which are quite hardy so far as cold weather is concerned, we have enough to make a very good showing. Ferns, as a rule, do well in shade, and for filling places where grass and other things cannot be grown they are invaluable. It is necessary to give them a good, dark soil, say a mixture of sand, leaf-mold and turf loam, and also to have the soil moist about their roots, with perfect drainage. A shady corner under a maple tree, whose roots reach every point for a long distance in all directions, would not be a very good place to set Ferns—better place them in full sun; but this sort of shade is not the only shade to be found around most homes. When leaf-mold is not to be had, a well-decayed peat will take its place, or a fine chip dirt, well decayed, is excellent. Ferns do well set in spring, but they may be set in midsummer by cutting back the fronds, and will so establish themselves before winter as to make a fine showing the following year. The rockery is a proper place for many Ferns. Indeed, it is the only place for some, if we would give them the same sort of home that they have when growing wild. They grow stronger and more beautiful yearly.

I do not advise planting Ferns in autumn. Better plant the last of July than after the first of September. It seems important that with a new root-growth must come a corresponding growth of fronds, and after September first not many fronds will come; but any time before the middle of August, Ferns with full-sized fronds may be taken up, the fronds cut back to the root and set, and if kept watered, a new growth of fronds will come, and by winter the Fern is well established. I have set established Ferns—such as had been grown a season in the Nursery—in autumn, and had most of them live. If setting is done in autumn, I advise covering well with leaves and brush.

I shall always endeavor to give each customer full money value, whether the order is large or small and, in all cases where the customers feel that they have reason to complain, I shall thank them to inform me of it. If the fault lies with me, I shall be glad to make matters right.

ADIANTUM pedatum. MAIDENHAIR FERN. One of the most popular species of hardy sorts. It makes a good pot-plant, and is at home in almost any good garden soil where sufficient moisture is near, and drainage as well. It grows naturally in shade and also in the sun. The chief characteristics of this Fern are its airy poise and delicate frond texture. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ASPLENIUM angustifolium. SPLEENWORT. A fine, tall Spleenwort, growing in moist ravines, and often 3 feet high. Needs shade and a moist, rich soil. 25 cts. each.

A. platyneuron (*A. ebeneum*). Usually 9 to 15 inches high when fairly established. A fine little Fern, with narrow, evergreen fronds, which are very handsome. Found on rocky soil. 15 cts. each.

Asplenium Filix-fœmina. LADY FERN. Has a larger number of cultivated forms in Europe than any other of our common Ferns. One to 3 feet high, with fine, delicate fronds, and very hardy. Shade and sun are alike congenial, if soil is sufficiently rich and moist. Grows vigorously. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. acrostichoides (*A. thelypteroides*). SILVER SPLEENWORT. Attains a height of 3 feet and has fronds 3 to 5 inches wide. It is one of the Ferns which grow alone if in good, moist soil. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ASPLEIDIUM cristatum. A small, narrow-fronded plant which grows in moist meadows and swamps, but more commonly around old stumps and decayed trees in open meadows and pastures. It makes one of the best plants in cultivation. 15 cts. each.

Aspidium cristatum Clintonianum. A much larger plant than the true type of *A. cristatum*; attains a height of 4 feet when grown under the most favorable conditions. It is usually found in shade, and is fine for the north side of the house. 15 cts. each.

A. Filix-mas. Is a large, well-shaped Fern, with fronds growing in a circle like those of the Ostrich Fern. One of the taller class, and one of the best. 25 cts. each.

A. Goldieanum. Not rarely attains a height of 4 feet in its natural home. It is one of the finest Aspidiums. Moist, well-drained, loamy soil is good for it. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

A. marginale. Quite common on rocky hill-sides. Its large, light green fronds have a bluish tinge and are very durable; cut specimens will keep a long time. A valuable Fern for rocky or shaded slopes, or, in fact, for any place where it may be grown. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. Noveboracense. Of medium size and more delicate structure than most of the larger Ferns. Its height in favorable locations is a little more than a foot. 15 cts. each.

A. spinulosum. Makes a fine plant for any corner where it may be made to grow. Its fronds are 1½ feet high, by 4 and 5 inches wide, and so delicately constructed as to be very handsome. Is worth any amount of care and trouble to make it grow. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. Thelypteris. Varies much on different soils. Fronds are about 2 feet high, long and narrow. Fine for giving variety to the front bed. 15 cts. each.



Lady Fern (Asplenium Filix-fœmina)

CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus. WALKING-LEAF. Is found on the margins of shaded cliffs or rocks, where the leaf-mold has formed a good black soil, and is always shaded. Where such locations can be imitated, it is a good plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera. BLADDER FERN. Its fronds are not rarely 2 feet long, but quite narrow. They are widest at the bottom and taper to a narrow point at the top. A most interesting Fern. 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

C. fragilis. A slender-growing Fern, with delicate fronds 4 to 8 inches long, wide at the base and running to a sharp point. Will grow well in any situation, as it is found growing almost everywhere under varying conditions. Fine for planting in front of taller-growing Ferns and adds a distinctive touch to the bed. 15 cts. each.

DICKSONIA punctilobula (D. pilosiuscula). HAY-SCENTED FERN. Very abundant in the mountain pastures of New England. Delicate and easy of culture, it is one of the best. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ONOCLEA Struthiopteris. OSTRICH FERN. One of the most stately and one of the best for cultivation. Not rarely over 4 feet high, with handsome, dark green fronds growing in a circle, forming in outline a handsome vase. It is not evergreen, but lasts until frost kills the fronds. It likes to be shaded part of the day, and will stand considerable moisture. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Osmunda cinnamomea

Onoclea sensibilis. SENSITIVE FERN. A common plant in moist ground; though nice to establish in some places. I do not consider it so good as many others. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

OSMUNDA. FLOWERING FERN. The Osmundas are a grand group of large, tall-growing Ferns, which, when established in right soils and locations, make fine plants. *O. regalis* and *O. cinnamomea* grow in more moisture, as a rule, than *O. Claytoniana*; but with good treatment and intelligent selection of location, the three may be grown together. It will not be the first or second year that the full benefit comes from the planting of these species. After they have become established, much handsomer fronds appear.

O. cinnamomea. CINNAMON FERN. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

O. Claytoniana. CLAYTON'S FLOWERING FERN. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

O. regalis. ROYAL FERN; BUCKTHORN BRAKE. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

POLYSTICHUM Braunii. SHIELD FERN. Comes from the shaded brooksides of the higher mountains of New England. A very handsome Fern, though not so common as most of the hardy sorts. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P. acrostichoides (*Aspidium acrostichoides*). DAGGER FERN; CHRISTMAS FERN. A widely known species; its fronds are used by the trade in bouquets. One of the easiest to manage, and about the best evergreen hardy Fern we have. It grows on rocky, half-shaded hillsides and in swamps. Is fine for forming an undergrowth among shrubbery. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

WOODSIA Ilvensis. RUSTY WOODSIA. Grows on dry, exposed rocks, forming large tufts, and is a pretty Fern. 5 to 6 inches high. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

W. obtusa. Fronds a little wider than *W. Ilvensis*. Easily managed. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.



A group of Hardy Ferns at the base of a porch

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP (Insecticide and Fertilizer)

On flowers and plants in windows, flower- and vegetable-gardens, shrubs, small fruits, trees, etc., it is used as a spray for all plant lice and insects. 3-oz. cake (makes 1½ gallons prepared solution), 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake (makes 4 gallons solution), 20 cts. Easy to use. Dissolves in water and can be applied with atomizer.

HAZELTINE'S HAND WEEDER

My men like this better than any other weeder we have tried here. It is useful in thinning out. See illustration. 25 cts. each.



Postage on each, 5 cts. for first two zones and 1 ct. additional for each extra zone

*Rosa Carolina*

ROSES

Roses like a good, rich, deep loam. There is little danger of getting the soil too rich. Shallow sandy or gravelly soils are not suited to them. When it is necessary to plant in such soils as these, artificial compost should be made by taking out a foot and a half of this natural soil, and filling in with rich, heavy loam. In cold climates, Roses may be grown by banking up a foot or 18 inches just before winter. In spring this should be removed and the plants cut back as far as they are killed. Even the tender greenhouse Roses may be grown outside in this way.

Group I—Species

ROSA Carolina. The well-known wild Rose. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

R. rubiginosa. SWEETBRIER, or EGLANTINE. Handsome, single flowers. Both flowers and leaves very fragrant; 2 to 3 feet. 20 cts. each.

R. rugosa. RUSSIAN ROSE. A very desirable and hardy species, with large, solitary, red, or sometimes white, flowers, coming in long succession. It is not rare to see ripe fruit and flowers at the same time. Fruit large, orange-red to red; handsome in autumn. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

R.—, var. alba is a single white form. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

R. setigera. PRAIRIE ROSE. One of the best single Roses; delightful pink; hardy and very charming in a mass; height about 6 feet in rich soil. 30 cts. each.

R. Wichuraiana. CEMETERY or MEMORIAL ROSE. A Japanese trailing species. Foliage firm and glossy green; a good bloomer. A splendid Rose for growing where it will receive no care. Flowers single, white, and borne in profusion. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Mixed Hybrids. These mixed Memorial Roses are very fine. Some are double and some single. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Group II—Horticultural

Anna de Diesbach. Large, brilliant crimson, fragrant flowers; plant of good habit and vigor. 35 cts. each.

Baltimore Belle. (Climber.) This is an old-fashioned favorite, with flowers large, compact and fine, of pale blush-color; very double and in clusters. 35 cts. each.

Baby Rambler, or Dwarf Crimson Rambler.

It is claimed to be perfectly hardy and free from disease. It will outclass any other Rose in the length of its blooming season, being constantly in flower from early spring until frost. A first-class bedding plant not over 18 inches high, with good-sized trusses of crimson flowers much like Crimson Rambler. 35 cts. each.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. A hybrid of the Rugosa. Flowers good-sized, full-double, silvery pink. One of the most attractive of the new hardy Roses. I have had it winter here without any protection and I consider it one of the best for our northern climate. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Crimson Rambler. This vigorous grower attains a height of 10 to 20 feet in favored situations. The flowers are borne in good-sized clusters, of a brilliant crimson color; in fact, a single cluster is a bouquet of itself. It has been quite hardy here, seldom killing back, except a little in the most trying winters. 45 cts. each.

Dorothy Perkins. This new climbing Rose has stood Vermont winters and seems quite hardy. I have seldom seen a more desirable climber. The flowers are a beautiful, clear shell-pink, borne in clusters of ten to twenty each, and over an inch wide. They have a delicious fragrance and are very durable. For arches and pergolas there is no finer Rose among the climbers. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

*Killarney Roses*

Frau Karl Druschki. This charming new Rose is among the best of the double whites. If it has any fault yet seen, it is that it is too free in blooming. I would suggest thinning out the buds a little that larger blooms might be had, though the flowers are very large and of splendid form. 45 cts. each.

General Jacqueminot. Fragrant, large, very showy flowers of bright, velvety crimson. 40 cts. each.

Hugh Dickson. A free, fragrant bloomer, with bright crimson-shaded scarlet flowers. 40 cts. each.

Killarney. One of the best Roses with fragrant pink flowers. While it is not the hardiest Rose we have it is as hardy as most of them, and if you bank it up a foot in late fall, you will have plenty of good wood if it should kill back to the ground. See the illustration, and note the beauty of bud and flower. 40 cts. each.

Madame Georges Bruant. This double white form of the Rugosa is a very beautiful flower. Blooms are fine. Perfectly hardy here. Grows 5 feet high. 40 cts. each.

Madame Plantier. This choice, full-double, pure white Rose is hardy here, and, though it flowers at one time only, produces its blooms in the greatest profusion. One of the best Roses that we know of to plant where it has to take care of itself, as in cemetery planting. 40 cts. each.

Blanc de Coubert. Large, double white. 40 cts. ea.

Magna Charta. Hardy. Handsome pink flowers in June, on long stems. Exceedingly fragrant. 40 cts. each.

Margaret Dickson. Soft creamy white. Very large and fine. 40 cts. each.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; of good form; fragrant and free-flowering. One of the finest June Roses. 40 cts. each.

Nova Zembla. This is a pale pink sport of the well-known hybrid Rugosa, Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. It is said to be equally as hardy and early-blooming as its parent, and with its fine fragrance is a grand acquisition. 40 cts. each.

Paul Neyron. The flowers are very large, clear, deep rose and very double; the largest Rose in cultivation, being borne on long stems, and very fragrant. 40 cts. each.

Persian Yellow. Rather small flowers and foliage; bright yellow, nearly full flowers; very hardy. A fine Rose for growing in the shrubbery border; the bush is very hardy. 45 cts. each.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry-red. Stems long, light green and almost smooth. Free-flowering. 40 cts. each.

*Frau Karl Druschki Roses*

VINES, TRAILERS AND CLIMBERS

MUST BE SENT BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS



Large-flowered Clematis

AKEBIA quinata. Five-parted foliage and curious dark brown flowers. 20 cts. each.

ARISTOLOCHIA macrophylla. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. Fine climber; large, dark green leaves; small, quaint flowers, shaped like a pipe, purple and green. 60 cts. each.

CELASTRUS scandens. BITTERSWEET. A handsome, twining shrub, with dark green foliage and handsome orange-colored fruit. For covering old walls or stone-heaps. 25c. ea., \$2 per doz.

C. orbiculatus. JAPAN BITTERSWEET. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

CLEMATIS lanuginosa, var. Jackmani. Very handsome, large, dark purple flowers. The showiest and handsomest of all the Clematis. C., Mme. Edouard Andre. Crimson.

Either of the above two in strong two-year-old plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

C. orientalis (C. graveolens). A small, hardy climbing species from Chinese Tartary. Flowers pale yellow, solitary, of medium size; the only yellow-flowered Clematis. 25 cts. each.

C. paniculata. One of the handsomest in cultivation; of strong, climbing habit, often 12 feet high, and covered with fragrant white flowers as if with a mantle. A fine species; a native of Japan, and quite hardy. 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Clematis Virginiana. VIRGIN'S BOWER; OLD MAN'S BEARD. One of the hardiest, though not so free from blight as *C. paniculata*. Has quaint, hairy seed-pods. 15 cts. each.

C. Vitalba. TRAVELER'S JOY. A hardy, single, white-flowered sort. 25 cts. each.

C. viticella. Climbing 8 to 12 feet high. Flowers purplish. Hardy. 25 cts. each.

HUMULUS Lupulus. COMMON HOP VINE. Very useful for covering bowers, or any place where the covering is not necessary for winter. It can be planted to run among shrubbery. Exceedingly fast grower, covering a large trellis in a short time. Heat, drought or insects do not trouble it. Leaves are large and rough. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

LONICERA flava. Very handsome with its red fruit. 2 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. glauca. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

L. Periclymenum (L. Belgica on earlier lists). DUTCH HONEYSUCKLE. A very hardy species. Fragrant, yellowish white flowers. 30 cts. each.

L.—, var. Belgica. SCARLET HONEYSUCKLE. A very fine, red-flowered form; almost shrubby. It is also quite hardy. 35 cts. each.

L. Sullivanii. Bears scarlet berries in the axils of veined leaves. 20 cts. each.

LYCIUM Chinense. MATRIMONY VINE. Hardy climber; very handsome when covered with its scarlet fruit in autumn. 25 cts. each.

MENISPERMUM Canadense. MOONSEED. 25 cts. each.

PSEDERA (Ampelopsis) quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER; AMERICAN WOODBINE. Hardy; a quick grower. Fine for covering trellises or stone walls. Its beautiful green foliage turns to a charming dark red in autumn. It likes a rich, peaty soil. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P. (Ampelopsis)—, var. Engelmanni is a form which clings to rocks, and may be used where the Boston Ivy would not be hardy. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

P. (Ampelopsis) tricuspidata (A. Veitchii). BOSTON IVY. Clings closely to wood or stone-work; colors beautifully in autumn. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

TECOMA radicans (Bignonia radicans). TRUMPET CREEPER. Orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped, showy flowers. A tall climber. 20 cts. each.

VINCA minor cærulea. For shady places; fine clumps. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

WISTARIA. KIDNEY BEAN. Form thick, woody stems and climb high. Their spring bloom is produced in rich cascades, and they flower at intervals all summer.

W. Chinensis. Flowers large, not odorous, produced in great profusion on established plants. Native of China. Flowers purple. 25 cts. each.

W. Chinensis alba. 18 to 24 inches. 40 cts. each.

W. frutescens. Flowers purple. 25 cts. each.

SHRUBS AND TREES

BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT ONLY

We pack all shrubs and trees in such manner as to insure an order reaching its destination in good condition. Although we advise all to plant this class of stock as early as possible, we have taken up trees in full leaf, shipped them over 200 miles, and every one lived. We do not, however, encourage such late planting. For an order of trees or shrubs requiring either a box or bale over 3 feet in length, we are obliged to charge at cost. Most trees and shrubs go by express in strong burlap bales, and they go very nicely this way. These bundles or bales being lighter than boxing, the express is less. Bales over 3 feet in length are charged for according to size from 15 cts. to 75 cts.; occasionally a very large bale will cost more.

Trees or shrubs sent with roots done in balls of earth in burlap cost more by express, on account of this extra weight, but are surer to live. We can ball any of the shrubs or small trees for 5 to 10 cts. extra, according to size, if customers order them sent this way. All shrubs or trees with ball of earth must be boxed. All good, healthy, nursery-grown stock. We furnish certificates of inspection of stock to those who desire them. I am inclined to believe that shrubs and trees of the deciduous class may be transplanted with success much earlier in autumn than is generally supposed. I do not advise transplanting before the growth has ceased, but as soon as all growth is done, and before the leaves fall, I think transplanting can be done, and I do not consider it necessary to remove all the leaves. In fact, I believe that a part of the foliage left on the shrubs or trees is beneficial, and will aid them in making a root-growth, which would not occur after they are removed. I have had quite as good reports from this class of plants shipped with foliage all on as when sent late, after all leaves had been removed by frost.

We make a practice of dipping the roots of all shrubs and trees in a prepared clay-mud before shipping, which keeps the roots from getting so dry. I not only have this done to all shrubs, trees, and vines which we send out, unless they go with ball of earth, but I have every woody plant that I myself set in the nursery treated in this way before the setting is done.

ABIES balsamea. COMMON BALSAM. Plants, 2 to 3 feet high, 65 cts. each.

A. Fraseri. SHE BALSAM. A tree which grows 30 to 70 feet in favored situations, having sometimes a diameter of 2½ feet. Foliage dark green and lustrous. A rather interesting evergreen from the mountains of Virginia. Plants, 12 to 18 inches high, 35 cts. each; with ball of earth, 40 cts. each.

ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum. Shrub 5 to 10 feet high, branches long and slender with few compressed prickles. Graceful shrub with

Acanthopanax pentaphyllum, continued
arching branches and bright shining foliage. Nice for rocky banks and slopes. Plants, 2 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

ACER Ginnala. Small tree, or large shrub, with handsome foliage, turning scarlet in autumn. Much like the Japanese Maples in general effect. It makes a good, tall shrub to give a touch of color in any border or bed of shrubbery. No better shrub could be found for shutting out unsightly objects. May be trimmed back, if desired. Plants, 4 to 6 feet high, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

A. Negundo. BOX MAPLE; BOX ELDER. A quick grower and makes a good shade tree of good size, with handsome foliage. Plants, 8 to 10 feet high, 35 cts. each.

A. platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. A very ornamental and hardy species; attains a height of 50 feet; rapid in growth; needs good drainage. One of the finest of the Maples. 6 to 8 feet, 60 cts. each; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each.

A.—, var. Schwedleri. A form with purplish foliage. Plants, 5 to 7 feet, 85 cts. each.

A. rubrum. RED MAPLE. Usually a small tree, but it sometimes attains a large size. Native to swamps and moist woods. A quick grower, handsome in flower, and adapted to moist ground. Its foliage often turns scarlet in autumn. 7 to 9 feet, 45 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

A. saccharinum. WHITE or SILVER MAPLE. This fine, ornamental tree is found growing along river-banks, and in moist clay is a rapid grower. It will thrive in more places than the Sugar Maple. 12 to 15 feet, 75 cts. each.

A. spicatum. MOUNTAIN MAPLE. 3 to 4 feet, 55 cts. each.

A.—, var. Wieri laciniatum. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE. Ornamental. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.

A. saccharum. SUGAR MAPLE. For decorative purposes or shade. 6 to 9 feet, 80 cts. each.



Acer platanoides

ÆSCULUS Hippocastanum. HORSE-CHESTNUT.
6 to 7 feet, \$1.25 each.

AILANTHUS glandulosa. TREE OF HEAVEN.
4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each.

AMELANCHIER Canadensis. SHAD BUSH. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each.

AMORPHA canescens. LEAD PLANT. Low shrub, 1 to 3 feet high, densely white-canescent. Flowers blue, spikes crowded into terminal panicles. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

A. fruticosa. BASTARD INDIGO. Shrub grows 5 to 20 feet high. Native from Wisconsin south. Spreading habit, fine feathery foliage. Remarkable for the unusual color of its dark violet-purple flowers. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

AMYGDALUS. FLOWERING ALMOND.

Double Rose. A delightful little tree for the lawn. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Double White. 50 cts. each.

BERBERIS Thunbergii. This makes a fine plant for low hedges or for the shrub border. The red berries which come so abundantly on mature plants and the handsome scarlet foliage it usually has in the fall make it one of the most attractive shrubs. It is a plant easily established and if set in fall or spring at the right time seldom fails. Plants, 12 to 18 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 18 to 24 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

B. vulgaris. COMMON BARBERRY. 2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

B.—, var. atropurpurea. Purple-leaved form. 24 to 30 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

BETULA alba. EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. This tree is a very beautiful one on account of its white bark as well as its dark green foliage. Plants, 6 to 8 feet high, 45 cts. each.

B.—, var. atropurpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BIRCH. 8 to 9 feet, \$1.25 each.

B.—, var. pendula laciniata. CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. Makes an effective lawn tree. 6 to 7 feet, \$1.25.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB; CAROLINA ALLSPICE. 2 feet. 30 cts. each.

CARAGANA arborescens. PEA TREE. An interesting shrub, with fine, dark green, locust-like foliage and yellow, pea-shaped flowers. 3 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each.

CATALPA speciosa. CATAWBA TREE; CIGAR TREE. A large, tall tree, with thick bark, and large, heart-shaped leaves. It produces good-sized clusters of showy flowers in June. 6 to 7 feet, 50 cts. each.

CEANOTHUS Americanus. NEW JERSEY TEA. Grows about 3 feet high, bearing terminal and axillary panicles of pretty white flowers. While it will grow in considerably moist ground, it is found usually growing naturally in rather dry places. Plants, 24 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.



Ceanothus Americanus

CHIONANTHUS Virginica. WHITE FRINGE. Large shrub or slender tree sometimes 30 feet high. It makes a fine show when in full flower. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each.

CHAMÆCYPARIS pisifera, var. filifera. A pretty Japanese evergreen tree which has stood our Vermont winters for several successive years without injury. It has fine dark green foliage somewhat like that of arborvitæ and is a desirable plant where evergreens are required. Plants, 2½ to 3 feet, with ball, \$1.75 each.

CLETHRA alnifolia. SWEET PEPPER BUSH; WHITE ALDER. A shrub 3 to 10 feet high, growing near the coast from Maine to Virginia and southward, bearing an abundance of handsome, fragrant flowers in summer. 18 to 24 inches, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

CORNUS. DOGWOOD; CORNELL.

C. alba, var. Sibirica. The bright coral-red branches make this a very pretty shrub in winter when the foliage is gone. Plants, about 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

C. Amomum. SILKY CORNELL. Shrub 3 to 10 feet high, with purple branches and round dark green leaves. Fruit blue or bluish white. Plants 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each.

*Deutzia*

Cornus florida. FLOWERING DOGWOOD. This is the showiest of the genus; a shrub or small tree with spreading branches; 10 to 15 feet high; flowers white. A native from Massachusetts to Florida. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each.

C. sanguinea. Shrub sometimes 12 feet high with purple or dark red branches. Native of Europe. Plants, 20 to 30 inches high, 25 cts. ea.

C. stolonifera. RED OSIER. With red bark. 3 feet, branching, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

C.—, var. aurea. Yellow bark. 55 cts. each.

C. paniculata. Shrub 6 to 15 feet, with gray branches and white flowers. The white fruit and red peduncles are very pretty in the fall and the foliage often turns a pretty color in autumn. It looks best when planted in a mass. Plants, 3 to 5 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

COTONEASTER horizontalis. About 18 inches high, with small, dark, shiny green leaves. Fine for edging shrubbery. 30 cts. each.

CRATÆGUS cordata. WASHINGTON THORN. 7 to 9 feet, 65 cts. each.

C. Crus-galli. COCKSPUR THORN. Shrub or tree with wide-spreading branches having numerous slender spines and shiny dark green foliage. It is a decorative species, handsome in bloom and with showy red fruit in autumn. Plants, 3 to 5 feet, 45 cts. each.

C. Oxyacantha. ENGLISH HAWTHORN. A charming bush when in flower or when full of its dark red fruit. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each.

CYDONIA Japonica. JAPANESE QUINCE. This shrub when in flower makes a good hedge plant or is nice among other shrubbery. Flowers red. Plants, 2 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

DEUTZIA gracilis. Shrub which attains a height of 3 feet and bears an abundance of pure white flowers in June. Plants, 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

D. Lemoinei. 1½ to 2 feet, with white flowers. This is as hardy here as any of the Deutzias and a handsome shapely shrub. 35 cts. each.

DIERVILLA amabilis. Pale pink flowers. Plants, 3 to 3½ feet high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

D. candida. Flowers white, of good size, and very handsome. 3 feet, 35 cts. each.

D., Eva Rathke. Crimson. 2 to 3 feet, 45 cts. ea.

D. florida (Weigela rosea). A handsome Chinese shrub, with pink-and-white variegated flowers in June. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

D. trifida. A low shrub with yellow flowers and oblong-ovate leaves. Native from Newfoundland to South Carolina. 15c. ea., \$1.20 per doz.

EVONYMUS atropurpurea. BURNING BUSH; WAHOO. Tree-like shrub, 6 to 12 feet. Ornamental in autumn because of its abundant crimson fruit drooping on long peduncles. Plants, 3 to 5 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

E. radicans. A low, procumbent or trailing shrub, sometimes climbing. 15 cts. each.

E.—, var. argenteo-variegata. Has white markings along the veins. 15 cts. each.

FAGUS sylvatica, var. purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH. 2 to 3 feet (trees this size are much more likely to live than larger ones), \$1.25 each.

FORSYTHIA suspensa. GOLDEN BELL. Shrubs 5 to 8 feet high; branches often drooping and not rarely rooting when they are on the ground; flowers golden yellow, appearing before the leaves. Plants, 3 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each.

F.—, var. Fortunei. This makes a more vigorous growth and has more upright or arching branches than the preceding variety. Plants, 2 to 4 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

GENISTA tinctoria. DYER'S BROOM; GREEN WEED. Flowers yellow, in spicate racemes. Plants 2 feet high with round, erect branches, and smooth, lance-shaped leaves. Europe and northwest Asia. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

GLEDITSCHIA triacanthos. HONEY LOCUST. Plants, 5 to 6 feet, 45 cts. each.

GINKGO biloba. MAIDENHAIR FERN TREE. A tall-growing, hardy tree, with horizontal branches. Has curious maidenhair-like leaves. Plants, 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each.

HALESIA Caroliniana. SILVER BELL TREE; SNOWDROP TREE. Handsome, with snowy white flowers. Plants, 2 to 3 feet high, 40 cts. each.

HAMAMELIS Virginiana. WITCH HAZEL. A fine, tall shrub, which blooms just before winter. Flowers yellowish. Good plants, 2 to 3 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HYDRANGEA arborescens, var. sterilis. HILLS-OF-SNOW. This is a very pretty shrub when in bloom, and the flowers remain fresh a long time. It grows rather slowly, but blooms freely when only 2 feet high. It makes a showy hedge. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Hydrangea paniculata, var. **grandiflora**. One of the most popular hardy shrubs, and is quite hardy even north of Vermont. It is a fine decorative plant, either grown as a shrub or trained into tree form, when it sometimes reaches a height of 8 to 10 feet. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; tree-form, 75c. each.

ILEX verticillata. WINTERBERRY; BLACK ALDER. A pretty shrub, 4 to 5 feet high, bearing brilliant red fruits, which last after the leaves are off, and often nearly all winter. Plants, 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

JUNIPERUS Virginiana. RED CEDAR, or SAVIN. A handsome pyramidal evergreen 30 to 60 feet high, with shreddy bark and heartwood red and aromatic. Plants, 18 to 30 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

KALMIA latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL; CALICO BUSH. One of the most desirable evergreen shrubs, growing 4 to 8 feet high, bearing in May and June a profusion of large, showy, deep rose or nearly white flowers. Plants, 12 to 18 inches in clumps, 75 cts. each; 1 foot, 50 cts.

LARIX decidua. EUROPEAN LARCH. This is a more shapely and handsomer tree than the American. It is a fast-growing tree and one that should be used more. Plants, 3 to 4 feet, 30 cts. each.

L. laricina. AMERICAN or BLACK LARCH; TAMARACK; HACKMATAK. Native of cold swamps or moist uplands. A slender tree, 25 to 100 feet high, with hard and resinous wood. Plants, 3 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

LIGUSTRUM Iboia. Hardy in Vermont; nice for hedges. Plants, 2 ft. high, 20c. each, \$2 per doz.

LONICERA Morrowi. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

L. oblongifolia. SWAMP FLY HONEYSUCKLE. Two to 3 feet, with cream-colored flowers, light green oblong leaves and reddish purple berries. 25 cts. each.

L. (glauca) dioica. A hardy kind, native to rocky ground from Maine to Manitoba. Smooth, with glabrous and glaucous leaves; greenish yellow or purplish flowers. 25 cts. each.

L. Tatarica. TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, stocky, 35 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

MAGNOLIA Soulangeana. One of the best of the Magnolias, and rather hardy. Has stood our winters here. Plants, 3 to 4 feet, with balls, \$2 each.

MORUS alba. WHITE MULBERRY. The fruit when ripe attracts birds. This is the Mulberry which has been grown to feed the silkworm, and the leading fruit-bearing varieties of North America are from this species. Plants, 5 to 6 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

MYRICA Gale. SWEET GALE. 15 cts. each.

NEGUNDO aceroides. See *Acer Negundo*.

PHILADELPHUS aureus. GOLDEN SYRINGA. The color of this shrub is very attractive during the early summer. Plants, 18 to 24 inches high, 40 cts. each.

P. coronarius. MOCK ORANGE; SYRINGA. Grows from 2 to 10 feet high. A handsome species from the south of Europe. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, stocky, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.



Hydrangea paniculata, var. *grandiflora*



Planting of Rhododendrons

Philadelphus Lemoinei. Very fragrant, white flowers in short racemes, literally covering the branches. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

P. pubescens (*P. grandiflorus*). The flowers of this are a little larger than those of *P. coronarius*. 3 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

PHYSOCARPUS aureus. GOLDEN SPIREA. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each.

P. opulifolius. NINEBARK. A fine, native shrub, 5 to 10 feet high, with umbel-like heads of white flowers in June. Plants, 4 to 5 feet high, 30 cts. each.

PICEA Canadensis. WHITE OR CAT SPRUCE. A handsome tree 40 to 100 feet high, somewhat resembling the Balsam in aspect. Plants, 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

P. excelsa (*Abies excelsa*). NORWAY SPRUCE. Largely used in cultivation as a shade tree and now established in several places in Connecticut. Its dark green, glossy foliage makes it a desirable evergreen and, though it does not grow in fine shape like some kinds, it is good for at least 25 years before it gets unsightly. Rather quick in growth, quite hardy, and very ornamental for the first 20 to 30 years. Plants, 12 to 20 inches high, 15 cts. each; 18 to 24 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

P.—, var. pyramidalis. A strict pyramidal form which is quite different from the common Norway Spruce. Plants, 18 to 24 inches, with ball of earth, 50 cts. each.

P. pungens, var. glauca. This form of the Colorado Blue Spruce is a seedling, and seedling trees are often more symmetrical than grafted trees like the Koster's. Plants, 18 to 24 inches high, \$2.25 each.

Picea pungens, var. Kosteriana. KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. 12 to 18 inches, with ball of earth, \$1.50 each; 20 to 30 inches, with ball of earth, \$3 each.

P. rubra. RED OR GREEN MOUNTAIN SPRUCE. Attains a height of 80 feet or more. Foliage dark or bright green. Needs a cool and moist situation and will not stand drought as well as some. Plants, 18 to 24 inches high, 25 cts. each; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts.; 4 to 6 feet, \$1 each.

PINUS ponderosa. YELLOW OR BULL PINE. Tree attains 150 to 230 feet in height. A few plants, 12 to 15 inches high, 30 cts. each.

P. Strobus. WHITE PINE. Plants, 3 to 5 feet, 45 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

PLATANUS orientalis. ORIENTAL PLANE TREE. Grows 50 to 80 feet with usually broad and round head on comparatively short trunk; bark dull grayish or greenish white color. Young plants, 4 feet, 20 cts. each.

POPULUS deltoides, var. Carolinensis. CAROLINA POPLAR. Forms a straight, upright or pyramidal head. Distinct. Nice plants, 6 to 8 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 10 to 12 feet, 65 cts. each.

P. Bolleana. 8 to 12 feet, 65 cts. each.

P. nigra, var. Italica. LOMBARDY OR ITALIAN POPLAR. Plants, 10 to 12 feet, 65 cts. each, \$6.50 per doz.; 5 to 6 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

PYRUS Aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN-ASH. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each; 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts. each.

QUERCUS rubra. RED OAK. 6 feet, \$1.70 each.

RHODODENDRON maximum. ROSE BAY; GREAT LAUREL. This handsome shrub grows naturally in Vermont and New Hampshire, but never attains the large size here that it does in the South. Flowers pale rose or white, showy; leaves thick, 4 to 8 inches long, deep green. Plants, 2 to 3 feet high, 75 cts. each; 1 foot, 50 cts. each.

R. arborescens (*Azalea arborescens*). Deciduous leaves and pale rose-colored flowers in June. One of the brightest shrubs of early spring. 45 cts. each.

R. punctatum. This has proven quite hardy here and its white or pale pink flowers are very fine. One of the best. Plants, 8 to 12 inches, 50 cts. each; 2 to 3 feet, 90 cts. each.

R. viscosum. SWAMP PINK; WHITE HONEYSUCKLE. 4 to 10 feet high; white flowers in May. Good plants, 18 to 24 inches high, 45 cts. each.

RHUS Canadensis (*R. aromatica*). FRAGRANT SUMAC. A straggling shrub, 3 to 5 feet high. Especially adapted to dry, rocky banks. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each.

R. cotinoides. SMOKE TREE. Shrub bearing delicate fringe-like flowers, which, when in full bloom, produce the appearance of a cloud of smoke. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

R. typhina. STAGHORN SUMAC. The coloring of the foliage in autumn is very fine. Useful to plant in groups about rocky corners, with other shrubbery, or to screen unsightly objects. Good collected plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

R.—, var. laciniata. A very attractive form, with finely divided foliage and turning to a handsome orange-red in autumn. 35 cts. each.

ROBINIA hispida. ROSE ACACIA. A shrub 3 to 8 feet high, with bristly branches and stalks and large deep rose-colored flowers in May and June. 25 cts. each.

RUBUS odoratus. PURPLE-FLOWERING RASPBERRY. Attains a height of 3 to 5 feet, and bears large, showy, rose-purple flowers in summer. 2-foot collected plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

SALIX pentandra (*S. laurifolia*). BAY-LEAF; LAUREL-LEAF WILLOW. Grows 8 to 20 feet, with shining, lanceolate, dark green leaves. Makes a nice screen for any unsightly object. Plants, 3 to 5 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

SAMBUCUS Canadensis. COMMON ELDER. Collected plants only, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

S.—, var. aurea. GOLDEN ELDER. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each.

S. racemosa. RED-BERRIED ELDER. On account of the fine clusters of dark red fruit and dark green foliage, this makes a fine showing among other tall shrubs. The fruit stays on well. Plants, 20 to 36 inches, 35 cts. each.

SORBARIA sorbifolia (*Spiraea sorbifolia*). Flowers white, in panicles. July and August. Grows 3 to 6 feet high, and is a native of Siberia. Plants, 1½ to 2 feet, 25 cts. each.

SPIRÆA. MEADOWSWEET.

S. arguta. This is one of the finest of hardy shrubs, ranking with Van Houttei and Thunbergii for beauty. Plants, 2 to 3 feet high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 4 feet, 40 cts. each.

S. Billiardii. Grows about 6 feet. Flowers bright pink in 5- to 8-inch panicles. July and August. Plants 3 to 4 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

S. Bumalda. Shrub about 2 feet high with pinkish flowers in July and August. Plants, 2 feet, 35 cts. each.

S.—, var. Anthony Waterer. A free-flowering and compact shrub with bright crimson flowers in July and August. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

S. Japonica (*S. callosa alba*). DWARF SPIRÆA. 2 to 3 feet. Flowers white. July to September. 18 to 36 inches, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

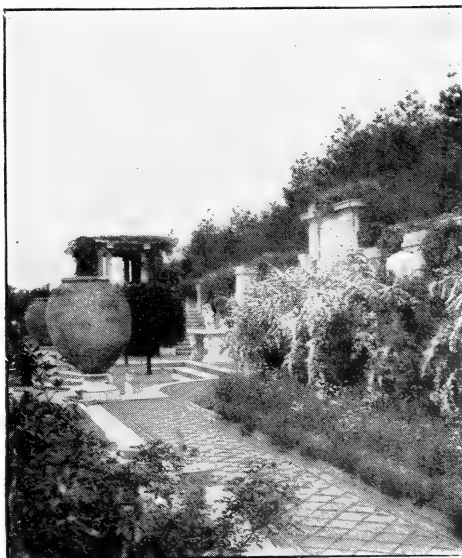
S. Margaritæ. Shrub, 4 to 5 feet. Flowers bright pink in broad corymbs. July and August. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

S. opulifolia. NINEBARK. See *Physocarpus*.

S. prunifolia fl.-pl. A rather good plant with its button-shaped double white flowers. The foliage turns in autumn to a lovely tint of orange. Plants, 18 to 24 inches high, 20 cts. each.

S. trilobata. Sometimes 4 feet high with slender spreading branches. Flowers pure white in many-flowered umbels. May and June. 30 cts. each.

S. Thunbergii. One of the handsomest. Branching, with many delicate white flowers and handsome foliage. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each.



Spiraea Van Houttei

Spiraea Van Houttei. BRIDAL WREATH. A beautiful hardy shrub, with a profusion of white flowers in June. 18 to 24 inches, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

STAPHYLEA trifolia. AMERICAN BLADDERNUT. An upright, rather stout shrub which grows 6 to 15 feet high; flowers in nodding panicles; sepals greenish white, petals white; capsules much inflated and borne in profusion. Strong fruiting plants, 4- to 6-foot clumps, 60 cts. each.

SYMPHORICARPOS orbiculatus. INDIAN CURRANT; CORAL BERRY. Flowers tinged with rose, in short axillary clusters, followed by red berries. 25 cts. each.

S. racemosus. SNOWBERRY. A pretty shrub, with rose flowers, which are followed in autumn by handsome snow-white fruit. Quite hardy. Plants, 2 to 3 feet high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

SYRINGA. LILAC.

S., Aline Mocquery. Purplish red flowers; profuse bloomer. 3 feet, tree form, 80 cts. each.

S., Belle de Nancy. Double, satiny pink flowers. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 60 cts. each.

S., Charles X. Violaceous red. Plants, 2 to 3½ feet, 65 cts. each; 4 feet, tree form, \$1 each.

S. vulgaris. COMMON PURPLE LILAC. Plants, 2 feet, 25 cts. each.

S.—, var. alba. COMMON WHITE LILAC. Plants, 18 to 24 inches, 35 cts. each.

S.—, var. Mme. Casimir Perier. Double, pearly white flowers. 24 inches, 45 cts. each.

S.—, var. Marie Legraye. White flowers. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 60c. each; 4 feet, tree form, \$1 each.



Thuya occidentalis

Syringa Josikæa. Late; bluish purple flowers. Plants 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

S., Madame Lemoine. Double White. Extra good plants, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.25 each.

S. Persica. PERSIAN LILAC. White. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each.

TSUGA Canadensis. COMMON HEMLOCK. Fine for hedges, a beautiful boundary tree or in any position you may place it. Plants, 18 to 24 inches high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 24 to 30 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. All good, transplanted stock.

THUYA occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ; WHITE CEDAR. 1½ to 2 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Parties wishing larger Arborvitæ in quantities should ask for prices and sizes. Can supply, with ball of earth, fine collected plants from 6 to 12 feet high.

ULMUS Americana. WHITE ELM. 5 to 7 feet, 50 cts. each.

VIBURNUM acerifolium. DOCKMACKIE. Attains 5 feet, with upright branches. Flowers yellowish white, in long peduncled cymes, in May and June. Grows pretty well in dry situations under trees. The foliage turns a handsome dark purple in autumn. Fruit a dark berry and quite persistent in autumn. Plants, 3 feet or more, in good clumps, 50 cts. each.

V. dentatum. ARROW-WOOD. 5 to 15 feet high; white flowers, dark purple fruits. The foliage is very good, being a bright, shining green. Plants, 2 feet high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

V. Lantana. WAYFARING TREE. This shrub or low tree, sometimes attains a height of 20 feet. Flowers in white, dense cymes. Nice for dry places and limestone soil. Plants, 2 ft. high, 35 cts. each.

V. Lentago. SHEEP-BERRY; NANNY-BERRY. Shrub or small tree, sometimes 30 feet high. Flowers white in sessile cymes 2 to 5 inches wide. The fruit is oval and bluish black. Blooms in May and June. Foliage often colors a fine purplish red in autumn. Plants, 3 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

V. Opulus. CRANBERRY-BUSH; HIGH CRANBERRY. Shrub often 12 feet high, with rather smooth, light gray branches. Flowers white in peduncled cymes 3 to 4 inches wide. The handsome, persistent clusters of red fruit make this a most beautiful shrub in autumn. Fruit begins to color at the end of July. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

V.—, var. flore-pleno. COMMON SNOWBALL. A very hardy shrub and handsome in flower. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each.

V. tomentosum. Strong-growing shrub 6 to 8 feet high and spreading. Flowers long-pediced, cymes 2 to 3 inches broad. Fruit ovoid, red changing to bluish black. 3-foot plants, 40 cts. each.

V.—, var. plicatum. JAPANESE SNOWBALL. Has all flowers sterile, forming large globose balls. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each.

WEIGELA. See *Diervilla*.

SEEDS OF ANNUALS AND BIENNIALS

BIENNIALS MARKED WITH A STAR (*)

Annuals may often be used with perennials in filling in between, if colors do not conflict. When the first-year perennials are set, there is often much space which could be filled to good advantage with annuals. Later, when such perennials spread, this space would be taken up.

ALYSSUM maritimum, var. **compactum**. SWEET ALYSSUM. Trailing habit; flowers white. Pkt. 5 cts.

AMARANTUS caudatus. A giant species from Abyssinia, producing graceful, pendent, feathery tassels of red, sometimes 2 feet in length. Pkt. 10 cts.

A. Gangeticus (*A. tricolor splendens*). More brilliant; fine ornamental plant. Pkt. 5 cts.

ARCTOTIS grandis. A charming new annual from southwest Africa. It forms a branching, bushy clump, 2 to 3 feet high, with large, white flowers. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.

ASTERS, China. These require rich soil for best results, though they will do well on any ordinary garden soil.

Asters, American Branching, Rose King. Late-flowering; bright rose; on long stems. Pkt. 15c.
American Branching, Violet King. Large, violet-lilac flowers on long stems. Pkt. 15 cts.
American Branching, White. Pkt. 15 cts.
Pæonia Perfection. Improved; of best grade. Pkt. 15 cts.

Comet, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Comet, Queen of Spain. Primrose, changing to blush; new. Pkt. 15 cts.

Pæonia-flowered. Pkt. 10 cts.

Vick's White Perfection. A fine midsummer Aster with flowers often 4 inches wide, exquisite in form, and the plants are taller than those of the late upright Asters. Flowers strongly whorled, producing a charming effect. Petals broad, slightly folded lengthwise. The plants

are very vigorous, carrying about twelve flowers on long stems. Pkt. 15 cts., 2 pkts. 25 cts.

Vick's Pink Enchantress. Upright in habit, very vigorous; long, strong stems; flowers always full-double; petals of medium length and broad. Pkt. 15 cts., 2 pkts. 25 cts.

***ANTIRRHINUM majus**. SNAPDRAGON. Perennial or biennial under cultivation. Native to the Mediterranean region. Large flowers in many colors and varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.

***A. majus**, var. **grandiflorum**. Pkt. 5 cts.

***A.—**, var. **Tom Thumb**. Pkt. 5 cts.

***A.—**, var. **Buff Queen**. Lovely shade of rose with deep canary lip, shaded orange. Pkt. 10 cts.

A.—, var. **delicatum**. Rose with white throat. Pkt. 10 cts.

A.—, var. **grandiflorum album**. Pkt. 5 cts.

BALSAM (*Impatiens Balsamina*). A largely cultivated class of annuals, of which there are many varieties, giving a wide range of color.

Double Tail. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Double Dwarf. Pkt. 5 cts.



Pink Enchantress Aster

*Centaurea Cyanus*

CALENDULA officinalis, var. **Prince of Orange**. POT MARIGOLD. One to 2 feet high. Sometimes used in cooking for flavoring. Pkt. 5 cts.

C.—, var. **grandiflora fl.-pl.** DOUBLE POT MARIGOLD. Pkt. 5 cts.

***CAMPANULA Medium**. CANTERBURY BELLS. See descriptions among Campanulas, page 7.

***C.—**, Double Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

***C.—**, Cup-and-Saucer Form—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.
Cerulea. Pkt. 10 cts.
Rose. Pkt. 10 cts.

***C.—**, Single Rose. Pkt. 10 cts.

***C.—**, Single White. Pkt. 6 cts.

***C.—**, Double White. Pkt. 10 cts.

C.—, Double Rose. Pkt. 10 cts.

CELOSIA cristata. COCKSCOMB. Nine inches or more high. Flowers in mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

C. plumosa Thompsoni magnifica aurea. A fine golden form of Cockscumb. Pkt. 6 cts.

CENTAUREA Cyanus. CORNFLOWER; BACHELOR'S BUTTON. Slender, branching annual 1 to 2 feet high, with white, blue or purple flowers on long stems. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

CLARKIA. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts

COSMOS bipinnatus. A smooth annual, 7 to 10 feet high. Native of Mexico. The flowers are white, pink or crimson. A medium-strong soil is better than one that is too rich, because in too rich ground it grows too strong, with less bloom. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

C.—, var. **rosea**. Pkt. 5 cts.

C.—, var. **alba**. Pkt. 6 cts.

***DIANTHUS barbatus**. SWEET WILLIAM. See page 9 for plants.

***D.—**, var. **albus**. Pkt. 5 cts.

D. Heddeiwigi. Pkt. 5 cts.

DIMORPHOTHECA aurantiaca. AFRICAN ORANGE DAISY. Flowers large, golden orange; blooms all summer. A very easy plant to grow. Pkt. 8 cts.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA Californica. CALIFORNIA POPPY. Said to be a perennial, but is cultivated as an annual. Grows 10 to 20 inches high, bearing yellow or cream-colored, saucer-shaped flowers 2 to 3 inches across. Pkt. 5 cts.

E.—, var. **rosea**. Pkt. 5 cts.

EUPHORBIA heterophylla. MEXICAN FIRE PLANT. Pkt. 5 cts.

GAILLARDIA amblyodon. A pretty border annual of easy culture. Pkt. 5 cts.

GILIA Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts

GODETIA, Rosamond. One of the dwarf annuals; compact in growth; in bloom for a long time with large, glossy, light pink flowers. Sow early and you will have a show the most of the summer. Pkt. 5 cts.

HELIPTERUM roseum (*Acroclinium roseum*). Pretty everlasting. Pkt. 5 cts.

IBERIS amara, var. **coronaria**, Empress. CANDYTUFT. Pkt. 5 cts.

I.—, var. **Tom Thumb**. Pkt. 5 cts.

IPOMEEA purpurea. TALL MORNING-GLORY. A popular garden annual with various-colored flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.

LARKSPUR. Well-known annuals noted for their richness of color and beauty.

L.—, Double Dwarf Rocket. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

L.—, Tall Rocket, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

LAVATERA trimestris. ANNUAL MALLOW. Very showy annual, with cup-shaped flowers. Sow in May where they are to bloom and thin to about 10 inches apart. Pkt. 5 cts.

LINUM grandiflorum. SCARLET FLAX. Pkt. 5c.

LOBELIA Erinus, var. **Emperor William**. Pkt. 5 cts.

L.—, var. **speciosa**, sub, var. **Crystal Palace**. Pkt. 5 cts.

LUPINUS affinis. ANNUAL LUPINE. Valuable showy flower, which blooms within six weeks after sowing; extremely decorative in the garden and equally valuable for cutting and will easily last four days. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

MARIGOLD (*Tagetes erecta aurantiaca*). Pkt. 5 cts.
M., Eldorado. Pkt. 5 cts.

MATRICARIA parthenoides alba-plena. Hardy annual 18 inches high. Pkt. 5 cts.

MATTHIOLA incana, var. *annua*. GILLIFLOWER; TEN-WEEKS STOCK. Dwarf; early-flowered; mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

M., Giant Perfection. TEN-WEEKS STOCK. Pkt. 5 cts.

MENTZELIA Lindleyi (*Barltonia aurea*). Showy golden yellow flowers, above a gray, downy, thistle-like foliage. Pkt. 5 cts.

MIGNONETTE. The flower-garden is not complete without this well-known favorite. Sowing in April and again in July will keep up a succession of these fragrant flowers until frost.

M., Bismarck. Very large-flowered. Pkt. 8 cts.
M., Giant-flowered Red. Pkt. 5 cts.

NASTURTIUMS, Tall or Climbing. Finest mixed varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

N., Beauty. Dwarf. Scarlet, blotched canary. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.25.

N., *coccineum*. Bright scarlet; a tall variety; very fine. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

N., Ruby King. Dwarf. A peculiar blue-tinted red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20c.

N., Tom Thumb. Dwarf or bedding. Mixed varieties. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

NIGELLA Damascena. LOVE-IN-A-MIST. Compact, free-flowering plant, with finely cut foliage. Curious-looking flowers and seed-pods. Blue and white mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

OENOTHERA Whitneyi (*Godetia glorioasa*). Red. Pkt. 5 cts.

***PAPAVER, American Flag**. Double white, edged with scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts.

*P. *glaucum*. TULIP POPPY. Pkt. 5c.

P. *Murselli*, Mikado. Pkt. 5 cts.

P. *Pavoninum*. Brilliant scarlet with glossy black ring. Pkt. 5 cts.

P. *Rhoeas*. SHIRLEY POPPY. One of the best, giving all colors that ever were in any Poppy. Pkt. 5 cts.

P. *somniferum*, Double. Carnation-flowered. Pkt. 5 cts.

PHLOX Drummondii. Pkt. 5 cts.

P.—, var. *compacta*, Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

PORTULACA grandiflora, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

P.—, var. *plenissima*. Pkt. 5 cts.

RICINUS communis. CASTOR BEAN; CASTOR-OIL PLANT. Half-hardy annual; 13 to 15 feet in middle United States, 30 to 40 feet in the tropics. Seeds may be planted in May where they are to grow, or in pots in early spring and transplanted. Pkt. 5 cts.

R.—, var. *Zanzibarensis*. Recently introduced; large size. Pkt. 5 cts.

RUDBECKIA bicolor superba. CONE-FLOWER. Annual, 1 to 2 feet, heads 2 inches across. Rays yellow above, purplish brown below. Pkt. 8 cts.

SALPIGLOSSIS sinuata (*S. variabilis*). Hardy annual, 1 to 2 feet high, branching, pubescent with flowers 2 inches long, from straw-color and yellow to scarlet and nearly blue. Pkt. 5 cts.

SCABIOSA atropurpurea. SWEET SCABIOUS. Is about 2 feet high, branching. Flowers dark purple, rose or white, in heads. Pkt. 5 cts.

VERBENA erinoides. MOSS VERBENA. Flowers rosy lilac to deep purple. Pkt. 6 cts.

V. *venosa*. One foot high, and bearing lilac or bluish purple flowers in panicles. Pkt. 5 cts.

***VIOLA tricolor**. PANSY. Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

*V.—, var. *Snow Queen*. Pkt. 10 cts.

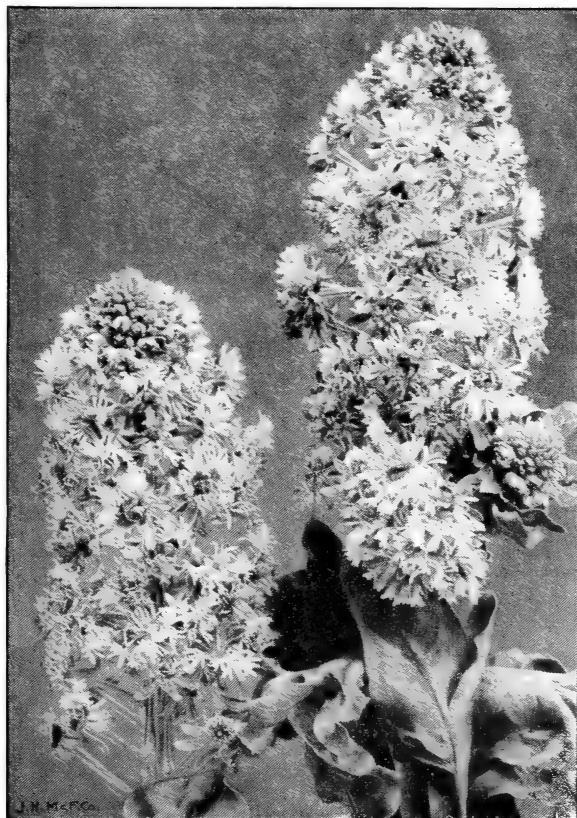
*V.—, var. *Emperor William*. Pkt. 10 cts.

V., Golden Gem. Yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.

WALLFLOWERS, Double Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.
W., Single Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

ZINNIA elegans, Double Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Z.—, var. *Haageana*. Pkt. 8 cts.



Bismarck Mignonette

SELECT LIST OF SWEET PEAS

Too much cannot be said in favor of this much-prized flower. Its culture is very simple, and if the white-seeded sorts are not sown before the ground is comparatively dry, there is little chance of failure. Sow in new ground as early as may be, so that a fairly good start can be made before hot weather.



New Spencer Sweet Peas

By the packet only

Constance Oliver. Creamy yellow, flushed with rich rose-pink. Standard and wings waved and crimped. Large flowers, usually borne four on long stems. Pkt. 8 cts.

Countess Spencer. Large, wavy petals; soft rose-pink. Pkt. 8 cts.

Florence Nightingale. A charming variety, with soft lavender, touched with a faint sheen of rose-pink. Pkt. 10 cts.

Senator Spencer. Deep claret and chocolate. Pkt. 10 cts.

White Spencer, Burpee's. The popular white. Pkt. 10 cts.

Vermilion Brilliant, Burpee's. "The most brilliant, iridescent scarlet Spencer yet produced." Flowers of perfect form, three or four on a stem. Pkt. 10 cts.

Waved Sweet Peas of the Unwin Type

Gladys Unwin. A bold flower, with standard crinkled and waved; broad wing; of a lovely light pink.

Frank Dolby. Light lavender.

Best Tall Sweet Peas

America. The brightest blood-red striped.

Burpee's Earliest White. One of the best of the whites. Comes into full bloom in forty-five days. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dainty. White with pink edge.

Flora Norton. A rich lavender, entirely free from any mauve or pinkish tinge. The flowers are large and of fine form.

Janet Scott. A beautiful, rich pink; flowers of unusual size, generally borne three on a stem.

Lovely. Soft shell-pink.

Mont Blanc (Florence Denzer). Early; white; fine for forcing. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mrs. Alexander Wallace. Early; rosy lavender. Pkt. 10 cts.

Othello. Deep, glossy maroon.

Shasta. Pure white flowers of good size.

Queen Alexandra. This is an intense scarlet of finest form. It is very free-flowering and the flowers of giant size, with long, strong stems. Must be given plenty of room.

Sunproof Salopian. A fine scarlet.

Any of the above, except where noted, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4 lb. 50 cts.

Mixed Sweet Peas same rate as the others. My mixture will be composed of some of the best colors and kinds.

LAWN GRASS

Central Park Choice. A mixture of the best Grass seeds to form a thick, heavy sward. About 80 pounds of Lawn Grass seed is required for an acre. 1/2 lb. 20 cts., lb. 30 cts., 3 lbs. 85 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.65, 25 lbs. \$6.50, 100 lbs. \$25.

SEEDS OF OTHER KINDS

ALTHÆA. HOLLYHOCK. Single, White. Pkt. 6 cts.
Single, Sulphur-Yellow. Pkt. 8 cts.
Single, Pink. Pkt. 8 cts.
Single, Red. Pkt. 8 cts.

BURBANK'S Alaska Daisy. Large white flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

CEPHALARIA Tatarica. Pkt. 5 cts.

CORYDALIS sempervirens (*C. glauca*). A rather pretty biennial which may easily be established in barren rocky situations in sun. Flowers purplish or rose color with yellow tips. Pkt. 10 cts.

DELPHINIUM. Seedlings of Herman Sterger. Pkt. 6 cts.

D. hybridum. Pkt. 10 cts.

D., Kelway's. Selected. Pkt. 10 cts.

HESPERIS matronalis. White. Pkt. 5 cts.

HYPERICUM Ascyron. TALL ST. JOHN'S-WORT. Pkt. 8 cts.

LUPINE, Mixed. Pkt. 6 cts.

LYCHNIS viscaria. Pkt. 5 cts.

RUDBECKIA trilobata. A handsome biennial with yellow flowers, having a very dark center and growing about 3 feet high. Pkt. 8 cts.

BEDDING PLANTS AND OTHERS

SNAPDRAGONS. Same varieties as described on page 49. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

CHINA ASTERS. Same varieties as described on page 49. 40 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100

HELIOTROPE.

Albert Deleaux. Golden foliage, mottled green; flowers lavender.

Mme. de Blonay. Large trusses of nearly white flowers.

10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

LEMON VERBENA (*Aloysia citrodora*). An old favorite; delightfully scented foliage. Nice for mixed bouquets. The dried leaves will remain fragrant for years and are used in sachets. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

SALVIA, or SCARLET SAGE.

Splendens. Fine, bright scarlet; 3 feet high.

Bonfire. A fine form, compact in growth, 2 feet high and as broad as high.

10 cts. each, \$1 and \$1.25 per doz., according to size

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

ASPARAGUS, Conover's Colossal. 2-year-roots, \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000. A few 3-year-roots, \$2 per 100.

Palmetto. 2-year-roots, \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000. A few 3-year-roots, \$2 per 100.

Argenteuil. 2-year-roots, \$1 per 100.

RHUBARB, Victoria. 15 cts. each.

SELECT LIST OF FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES

These respond to good treatment and, seeming to prefer a sandy soil, will grow and fruit almost everywhere.

Eldorado. Very hardy and very sweet.

Snyder. A popular, hardy and prolific sort. It often gives a good picking where others fail.

50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100

GOOSEBERRIES

Need rich soil, good culture and heavy manure mulch in the heat of summer to prevent mildew.

The Pearl. Fruit large, pale green and of good quality, either as dessert fruit or for cooking.

Red Jacket. An American seedling of good size. It is smooth, prolific and hardy.

20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

CURRANTS

These may be grown in partial shade, but need rich soil and good culture.

Cherry. Deep red.

Fay's Prolific. Rich red.

White Grape. A fine white variety.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100

HARDY GRAPES

Agawam. Large; deep red; sweet.

Concord. Prolific; black; succeeds everywhere.

Campbell's Early. Improved Concord. Very early.

Catawba. Red; sweet and rich.

Niagara. Very large bunches of pale yellow fruit and very delicious. Occupies the same place among the White Grapes as Concord does among the blacks. Makes a particularly fine wine.

Delaware. A well-known kind with red fruit. Bunches small and compact; fine for eating.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

RASPBERRIES

Any soil that will grow good corn is suitable for Raspberries. Cut out the old wood as soon as the crop is harvested if best results are desired. This enables the young canes to get more vigor for the next crop.

Columbian. Purple; strong grower and unexcelled for productiveness.

Cumberland. Large; black; a healthy, vigorous grower and prolific. The finest of all black Raspberries.

Golden Queen. A hardy kind with yellow fruit.

Malboro. Bright crimson. The plant is strong-growing and very prolific.

50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100

DWARF APPLES

Red Astrachan.

Duchess of Oldenburg.

Fameuse, or Snow.

50 cts. each

APPLES

Baldwin. Fine for cooking. A standard winter Apple with red or reddish skin.

Early Harvest. A tart, early summer Apple; light color and flesh.

Fall Pippin. A large yellowish green Apple. Sub-acid flavor; good for culinary use and ships well. A popular variety and tree a strong grower. Ripens in October.

Fameuse, or Snow Apple. One of the most desirable dessert Apples for fall use. Its season extends from October to the holidays. A handsome, small, deep red Apple, with white flesh and delicious flavor.

McIntosh Red. A hardy red variety of medium size; flesh white, tender, fine, juicy; good annual bearer. Very desirable for fancy trade; begins bearing young and is a good yielder. A delicious red late fall Apple.

Northern Spy. One of the best winter Apples. Fruit large and attractive, being of a bright red color, overspread with a delicate bloom. Very juicy, crisp; in flavor and quality ranks among the best. It has a well-established reputation because of its size, beauty, fine flavor, and high quality, and often sells for more than the average price in market.

Rhode Island Greening. A fine cooking and prolific winter Apple.

Spitzenberg. One of the old standard Apples. Fine for dessert purposes, canning, or for general culinary uses. Its season is between Rhode Island Greening and Baldwin. Not a profitable commercial sort, but should be in all home-orchards. It is handsomely colored and unexcelled in flavor and quality when well grown.

Sweet Bough. A universal favorite for the home-orchard. Fruit large, medium; firm, crisp and tender, juicy and sweet. Tree vigorous and long-lived. Season August to early September.

Wealthy. This fine bright red Apple is a very hardy kind and the fruit sells well. Fruit large; crisp, tender, juicy, agreeable and sub-acid. Ripens in October and lasts until January.

APPLES, continued

King (Tompkins King). A fine, large, reddish winter Apple, crisp, tender, sub-acid. Good in October; lasts until January.

Pound Sweet. A choice winter sweet; excellent for baking, canning, etc. Ripens in October and lasts until January.

Martha Crab-Apple. Fruit bright red; hangs well on the tree. A good cropper.

Transcendent Crab-Apple. Yellow with red blush.

Yellow Bellflower. The fruit is oblong or roundish oblong. Flesh nearly white, aromatic, juicy, mildly subacid in flavor. Good for eating or cooking from late fall into the spring.

35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

CHERRIES

Early Richmond. The leading Sour Cherry for the North. Hardy, fruiting early.

Governor Wood. A rich and delicious large Sweet Cherry. The fruit is a beautiful yellowish white, tinted with shades of crimson and russet dots. Fine variety for eating. One of the varieties that has made Cherry-growing popular.

Montmorency. Large, bright, shining, red fruit; rather late and productive. One of the best Sour Cherries for the market and for canning. When fully matured it is good for eating if one likes a Sour Cherry.

Windsor. One of the best Sweet Cherries; later than some; fruit very dark and firm and stands shipping well.

35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

PLUMS

Abundance. Large, showy; amber, turning cherry-red.

Burbank. One of the best of the Japanese class. Fruit large, reddish purple.

Bradshaw. Large; early; dark violet-red.

Lombard. Hardy and productive. The tree adapts itself to almost any locality, produces good crops where many others fail and, while the quality is not equal to some, it is exceedingly productive. A handsome reddish Plum with yellow flesh.

Wickson. Fruit very handsome, large, long, heart-shaped, deep maroon-red covered with white bloom. Flesh firm and meaty, yellow, rich, and aromatic.

Yellow Egg.

35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

PEARS

Bartlett. Delicious for eating and one of the best for canning.

Beurre d'Anjou. A large handsome winter Pear, buttery and melting with fine flavor. Keeps into midwinter.

Clapp's Favorite. A fine early sort.

Flemish Beauty. A large and juicy kind.

Seckel. Fruit small size; yellowish russet-color; flavor fine.

Sheldon. This fine autumn Pear is of excellent quality; large, round; russet and red; melting, rich, delicious. Season October and November

35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

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